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PLO, PDFLP REACT TO WEST BANK BOMBINGS

'Arafat: Begin Responsible

NC021650 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Commenting on the attempts to assassinate the three Palestinian leaders [Nabulus, Ramallah and Al-Birah mayors] in the occupied homeland, brother leader Abu 'Ammar today held the prime minister of the Zionist enemy's government, Menahem Begin, and the Zionist authorities responsible for escalating terrorism against the national personalities and Palestinian people in the occupied homeland. Brother Abu 'Ammar also said that he considered the U.S. Government directly and fully responsible for Israel's escalation of official terrorism against the Palestinian people in the occupied territory.

Military Action Threatened

NC030832 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] A general strike was declared in the West Bank today to protest the attack on the mayors of Nabulus and Hebron. In this context, the secretary general of the PDFLP, Nayif Hawatimah, has said that there will soon be retaliation for the attack and that it will take the form of a large-scale military action.

VOP: PLO Executive Committee

NC030903 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Commenting on the enemy's fascist crimes against our people and their leadership, the PLO Executive Committee said that the enemy's terrorist actions are proof of the enemy's desperation and failure to suppress our peoples' resistance and steadfastness in the occupied territories against the Camp David conspiracy, the autonomy plot and its signatories.

During its meetings in Damascus yesterday, the Executive Committee discussed the ugly crime against Nabulus Mayor Brother Bassam ash-Shak'ah; Ramallah Mayor Brother Karim Khalaf and Al-Birah Mayor Brother Ibrahim at-Tawil. The Executive Committee also discussed the Zionist crime in the Hebron commercial market.

The Executive Committee has adopted several resolutions in this respect [words indistinct] and has issued the following statement:

The PLO's Executive Committee held an emergency session in Damascus under the chairmanship of PLO Executive Committee leader Brother Abu 'Ammar. The meeting was held in the wake of the cowardly and organized crimes carried out by the Zionist occupation authorities. These authorities were acting on the direct orders of Menahem Begin against our people and the mayors of Nabulus, Ramallah and Al-Birah, as well as our brothers in the town of Hebron.

The Executive Committee regards the escalation of the collective fascist crimes practiced by the enemy and its terrorist leadership against our defenseless people and their national leadership as proof of the enemy's increasing isolation. These incidents are testimony to the enemy authorities' desperation and failure in supressing the heroic resistance carried out by our people against the occupation, the Camp David designs and the autonomy conspiracy and its signatories. These cowardly and treacherous crimes carried out by the Israeli enemy are propelling the Israelis into adhering to a policy of officially organized terrorism.

The Palestine revolution will face these fascist practices with the appropriate response in defense of our people and in our insistance on continuing the obstinate and firm struggle against this Zionist-fascist occupation and its ugly crimes.

The PLO's Executive Committee places the responsibility for this officially organized act of terror on terrorist Begin, and the terrorist gang affiliated with his office. These crimes are directed against the national leadership and our steadfast and courageous people who are under the yoke of the treacherous and criminal Zionist occupation.

The PLO's Executive Committee has adopted a number of resolutions to this effect. Among these resolutions:

1. To call on the Palestinian people in the occupied territories to hold a general strike today in denunciation of these terrorist and the cowardly Israeli crimes and in order to declare their intention to continue their struggle against the occupation, the enemy's crimes and designs and to announce their firm adherence to their national rights.

2. To call for the UN Security Council to hold an urgent session in order to discuss the perils of the explosive situation in occupied Palestine and to take adequate and effective measures that will defend our people against the fascist practices of the occupation authorities.

3. To call on the Arab nation--at the official and popular levels--to bear its national responsibilities in order to confront these treacherous crimes.

4. To call on the Islamic Conference Organization, the nonaligned coordination office and the various friendly and allied international forces to expose and censure Israeli terrorist practices.

5. To contact the secretariat general of the Arab peoples' conference, the Arab and international organizations and to call on them to denounce these savage crimes carried out by the official Zionist occupation authorities against our people and their national leadership.

Meanwhile, the PLO's Executive Committee has decided to continue its meetings in order to adopt the necessary measures to deal with the situation.

KUWAIT

AMIR RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM AFGHAN PRESIDENT KARMAL

LD011432 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1211 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, 1 June--The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, has recently received a message from Afghan President Babrak Karmal. Announcing this officially today, a Kuwaiti Government spokesman said that the message contained the Afghan Government's views on the Islamic foreign ministers' conference, which was held in Islamabad from 17 to 22 May, and on barring Afghanistan from participation in it.

The spokesman, however, did not give any further details about the contents of the message. This is the first time that a message is reported to have been received by Shaykh Jabir from President Karmal, who assumed office in Afghanistan following the Soviet intervention last December.

Afghanistan's membership in the Islamic conference was suspended by an emergency meeting of the Muslim foreign ministers held in the Pakistani capital to discuss the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

OMAN

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES IRAQ VISIT, FOREIGN BASES

JN310844 Doha QNA in Arabic 0815 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Sharjah, 31 May--Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im az-Zawawi has denied that his recent visit to Iraq has caused a radical change in Omani policy. In a statement published by the newspaper AL-KHALIJ today, the Omani minister said that his country still supports the Egyptian president's policy and that the sultanate is prepared to support any other initiative by which to solve the Middle East issue.

He explained that his recent visit to Iraq reflects the long-time good relations between the sultanate and Iraq. He added: We visited Iraq to obtain our Iraqi brothers' explanation of the national charter. We received this explanation and emerged with a good impression. There is understanding between us now, he said.

Az-Zawawi strongly denied the presence of foreign bases in Oman, adding that U.S. and British reports in the Western press are baseless. He also denied the presence of an Egyptian force in Oman. He said that the Omani forces have the necessary capabilities for confronting all attacks or threats.

QATAR

PAPER SPECULATES ON CHANGES IN PDRY GOVERNMENT

JN310829 Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Doha, 31 May--In a dispatch from Beirut, the newspaper AR-RAYAH today quotes reliable South Yemeni sources as saying that major changes in key positions will be announced after Yemeni leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's return from Moscow. The paper adds that the changes will include the presidential post, which will be transformed into a collective leadership to be called "the presidential council." This council will most likely consist of three members: 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Defense Minister 'Ali 'Antar and former Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Muti'.

The three will assume the presidential post, the prime minister's post and that of the Supreme People's Council Presidium.

The sources said that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad will probably assume the presidential post and will give up his other posts, with the exception of that of secretary general of the ruling Yemeni Socialist Party.

The same sources asserted that a new cabinet will be formed, to include new party cadres from the national front, which is allied to the ruling Socialist Party. The Supreme People's Council, which was elected in 1970, will be dissolved and new elections will be held to elect a new council by the end of 1980 at the latest.

SAUDI ARABIA

MINISTER SAYS MILITARY MAY BE USED TO LIBERATE PALESTINE

LD022048 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the minister of defense and aviation, has said that the military might of the Saudi Armed Forces has been created to be used in the service of Islam and Arabism, and to restore the right in holy Jerusalem and the Palestinian Arab state, whose people have had their rights usurped.

In a speech at the ceremony marking the graduation of the 38th class of the King 'Abd al-'Aziz Military Academy, his royal highness said that the kingdom will continue to struggle until it restores the usurped right by whatever means be it peacefully or by war. He added: We are struggling to train men and instruct them in the use of modern weapons.

Staff Brigadier Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad al-Khalifah of Bahrain, who attended the ceremony, lauded the level the kingdom's military academies have reached, which is a level any military person would appreciate.

PAPERS SCORE CARTER THREAT TO EUROPEAN PEACE INITIATIVE

LD021318 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0720 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 2 June--The Saudi newspaper 'UKAZ writes that the U.S. administration's attempt to dissuade the European bloc from playing its new role in solving the Middle East crisis casts doubts about the truthfulness of the U.S. efforts to bring about peace between the Arabs and Israel.

The failure of the Camp David accords to achieve the desired peace, the paper adds, certainly should not halt international efforts just because they follow a different basis from those of the U.S. administration.

The paper says that in the present state of affairs, it is the duty of the U.S. administration to support the European efforts which follow a line fully compatible with the wishes of the Arab nation.

Commenting on the same subject, the newspaper AL-NADWAH writes that the Americans are so prejudiced that President Carter has described the UN Resolution 242 of 1967 as a sacred one and has threatened to veto any initiative which may have any bearing on the Camp David accords. The paper adds that there is no doubt that President Carter is confident of the failure of Resolution 242 and the Camp David accords whose parties could not make any progress other than to secure numerous triumphs and advantages for the Zionist entity.

The paper wonders about human rights and the causes of justice about which the U.S. President has been clamouring and which have been used as a cover for prejudiced measures and policies. The U.S. threat, it writes, is no more than an attempt to impose the interests of elections and Zionism on the whole world and place them above the established interests of the people and world peace.

Further Comment

LD020948 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 2 Jun 80

[From the press review on Middle East situation]

[Excerpt] As regards the latest American stand announced by the U.S. President who threatened to veto any European initiative in the Middle East crisis, newspaper AR-RIYAD writes: It seems that U.S. President Carter is not happy with the European policy and is very angry at the continent's disobedience to him and its adoption unilaterally of a number of stands which are completely inconsistent with U.S. stands.

The U.S. President has recently maintained silence for a number of reasons, most important of which is his preoccupation with the presidential elections, the Iranian problem and the Afghan problem, and the easing of domestic pressure with the guarantee of his party's nomination to the presidency following the triumph over his opponent Kennedy.

Although the American President's dissatisfaction has begun to escalate only recently, this dissatisfaction has been evident since the London economic meetings about a year ago when some European countries, such as France, refused to remain under the American umbrella following the NATO meetings in Brussels.

All these elements have been brewing and worsened when Carter demanded that his allies boycott Iran economically and commercially, but the results were not as he hoped they would be.

The United States would have been ready to overlook all these elements, had it not been for "bombshells" detonated by France and West Germany. The meeting between French President Giscard d'Estaing and Brezhnev exposed U.S.-French relations to a serious stage of coolness and started a war of criticism between Francois-Poncet and Muskie. This, in Carter's opinion, is tantamount to a very serious departure from the norm and cannot be overlooked at such a grave moment in time, particularly if we recall that France today is behind the expected European initiative on the Middle East. Carter's threat to use the veto is, it seems, the only reply he will give Europe if it declared its initiative and tries to replace Washington in helping to determine the fate of the region.

UAE

PAPER QUOTED ON 'NEW' U.S. OPERATION AGAINST IRAN

JN301021 Doha QNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 May--In a dispatch from London quoting Western diplomatic sources, the paper AL-ITTIHAD, published in Abu Dhabi today, says that the United States is currently preparing a new military attack on Iran, involving a new special U.S. unit, numbering 12,000 soldiers, which has been created in the state of North Carolina for the purpose of conducting a new operation following the great failure of the Tabas operation.

These sources add that the new unit is being trained under Brig Gen Harold (Klaskow) and that it is on full alert and ready for transfer to the British naval base on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

The paper AL-ITTIHAD says that the British Government has agreed to allow the U.S. force to use the base in Diego Garcia as a launching point for the military aggression against Iran.

The paper points out that the formation of the new U.S. unit and the determination to use the British base has aroused the terror of British Foreign Office circles, which have refused either to confirm or deny the report.

PDRY

JOINT USSR-PDRY COMMUNIQUE ISSUED 31 MAY

For the text of the communique signed between the USSR and the PDRY on the visit to the USSR by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 3 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

YAR

JOINT YAR-PDRY CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE ENDS WORK

JN021042 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] The brother members of the delegation of the southern part of the homeland to the joint constitutional committee left San'a' for Aden this evening at the end of the meetings of the committee's 12th session.

In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY, brother 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim described the outcome of this session as positive and fruitful. He added that a subcommittee has been formed to draft the constitutional articles which were agreed upon and which will be referred to the next session of the joint committee.

He added: We can say confidently that we worked as one team, whose objective is to preserve the Yemeni people's higher interests for unity and progress.

He expressed his pleasure and that of the other members at visiting the provinces of Hajjah, Al-Mahabishah and Al-Hudaydah. He added: We have been deeply impressed by the fraternal, sincere feelings expressed to us by the masses of our people in these areas, which shows that all the Yemenis are pooling around their basic issue: the reunification of the homeland and the embrace of San'a' and Aden in a democratic, unified Yemen.

They were seen off at the airport by Husayn ad-Daf'i, the president's adviser for unity affairs, and the members of the delegation of the northern part of the homeland.

PRESIDENT SALIH DISCUSSES YEMENI UNITY

JN311453 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 May 80

[Text of undated interview granted by YAR President 'Ali 'Abollah Salih to SHARJAH AL-KHALIJ's chief correspondent]

[Excerpt] Question: Some observers believe that the situation which led to former PDRY President 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il's resignation has made unity a remote possibility. Other observers believe that Isma'il's departure has brought the day of unity closer. Considering the inevitability that the Aden incidents must have influenced the unity of the two parts of Yemen, which opinion do you favor?

Answer: The reestablishment of the Yemeni unity is not attached to certain conditions or persons because it represents the firm Yemeni will and the achievement of a goal of the 26 September revolution. We believe that what happened in the southern part following brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il's resignation for reasons of health is nothing but an internal measure, as was declared in Aden. You can visit the southern part of the homeland to continue your investigations into this issue.

Question: Observers feel with great satisfaction that you are the only northern leader who has been able to establish good relations with the various political trends in Yemen. I mean tribal leaders and the leftist parties which fall under the national front. On what basis and principle and according to what program have these forces met with you? How long do you expect this cooperation to last?

Answer: In my opinion, the adoption of the principle of democracy in our country strengthens national unity and political stability. Stemming from this, we opened the doors without exception for all the Yemeni son, all national qualified sides and forces. We did not ask any questions about those who at certain situations took a hostile stand against the state. All of this is proof that we have overcome all the causes which might fragment Yemeni capabilites and that we can unite in one national march toward better things under the umbrella of democracy and freedom. This is because we believe that the Yemeni individual, notwithstanding his personal views and identity, is of interest to us because of his faithfulness and allegiance to his country and people and because of his sincere faith in the 26 September revolution principles, which are the foundation of the Yemen will.

Question: How true are the reports which say that some Arab countries give aid to the YAR on the condition that the two parts of Yemen remain separated?

Answer: The Yemen Arab Republic establishes its relations with brothers and friends on the basis of mutual respect and joint interests. It accepts aid and loans without any conditions which harm its national sovereignty and independence on the basic issues, including the reestablishment of the Yemen unity, can be neither be sold nor brought. It is from and for the people and is part of their existence and destiny.

Question: Following a press campaign, your government was forced to issue an official denial of the reports on your intention to join the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. Who was behind such reports? What are their aims? Why don't you join this front?

Answer: We have stated before that our national stands are clear and well-known. We are committed to and concerned for Arab solidarity and the unity of the ranks against all conspiracies and challenges facing the Arab nation. Our participation in the Arab struggle to restore the Arabs' legitimate rights is positive. We do not hesitate to declare any step we take on the pan-Arab level without our anticipating anything.

Question: We clearly note that YAR is again depending on Soviet weapons. It seems that you have changed your mind on diversifying the sources of weapons. Why is that? What is the YAR armament condition now?

Answer: Our policy in diversifying arms sources is old and firm in the service and interest of our armed forces and subsequently the interest of the united Arab force. Buying weapons from a certain source does not necessarily mean that the YAR has adopted a new stand. In building our forces, we act according to the revolution's goals that aimed at building a strong army capable of defending the revolution and its achievements.

Question: Do you expect the YAR regime to be exposed to a coup perpetrated by non-Yemeni parties?

Answer: Naturally, we do not have this feeling. Our main interest is to carry out our responsibilities toward our masses. They have entrusted us with these responsibilities and have given us their trust. We do not believe that the YAR of today will accept foreign incidents.

Question: How do you view Arab investment in the YAR? What is the role played by these investments? What are the facilities offered to Arab investment in the YAR?

Answer: Yemeni laws and regulations welcome all Arab and foreign investments. The government offers all possible facilities because it believes in the importance of this role, which is for the development of the YAR.

Question: Do you think that the Gulf states are under pressure from other states in order to limit their aid to the YAR?

Answer: I do not believe that the sister Gulf states accept such pressures.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS ATTACK ON WEST BANK MAYORS

NC022055 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Statement by Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman--read by announcer]

[Text] Egypt has received with extreme disquiet the news of the attack carried out by an Israeli terrorist group against Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf within sight and hearing of the occupation authorities and the Israeli military government.

This criminal and barbaric action is solid proof of the evils of the Israeli occupation and the unjust military government under which the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza areas are living; of the need to end this occupation and the terrorist actions exercised by the military government; and of the futility of the Israeli settlements policy in Palestinian territory--a policy that torpedoes the basis of coexistence between the Israeli and Palestinian peoples and creates greater violence, rancor and hatred at a time in which we are in dire need of the creation of an atmosphere for a historic reconciliation based on respect for rights and neighborliness.

While the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and its people condemn this criminal aggression, the government calls on the Israeli Government to shoulder its responsibility and take all the necessary measures to punish the terrorist group that perpetrated the action and to protect the people of the occupied territory in accordance with the principles of international law and the fourth Geneva agreement, which governs the conditions of the Arab landowners living under Israeli occupation. The Israeli Government cannot absolve itself of this responsibility until the authority is transferred in full to the Palestinian autonomous government.

At the same time, what happened and is happening in the occupied territory invalidates all of Israel's claims and demands for assuming the responsibility for security in the occupied territories. Under the Israeli military government, the rights of the Palestinian citizens have been usurped, their security and life have been threatened and they have been expelled from their homes. Consequently, it is necessary for the Palestinians to take charge of security affairs in the West Bank and Gaza areas within the framework of a full autonomy that guarantees them security and safety and prepares for movement toward a just solution of the Palestinian issue.

Egypt will take whatever measures are necessary to safeguard the fraternal Palestinian people's interests and the process of a just and comprehensive peace.

Radio Commentary

NC021423 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Hazim 'Abd ar-Rahman commentary: Israel and the Terrorist Extremism and the Firm Palestinian Reality]

[Text] The attempt to assassinate the mayors of Nabulus, Ramallah and Al-Birah in the West Bank today raises questions which no observer can disregard. This is because it involves extremely grave indications, especially when we note that UPI says that suspicion in this incident revolves around extremist Jewish elements.

It is noteworthy that when Israel tried to remove the mayors of Hebron and Bethlehem [as heard] by expelling them from their homes, this led to worldwide condemnation which was crowned by a Security Council condemnation of this action.

Have the Israeli extremist elements exploited this move to start liquidating the Palestinian leaders in the occupied territories, instead of deporting them? The circumstances of the assassination attempt shows that these extremist elements are well armed--something which reminds us of the warning made by the opposition Israeli Labor Party that the extremist religious groups are establishing an army of their own, because the Israeli Government, despite the active settlement programs, the successive raids on Palestinians everywhere and the seizure of Palestinian lands, does not fulfill the ambitions of these elements nor does it defend their interests.

We may ask: Was what happened today a coincidence? Is it a coincidence as well to find the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK reporting that Israel has sent three new brigades to the West Bank in anticipation of disturbances other than those that have recently taken place there. The magazine said that a new cycle of violence and suppression is becoming apparent in the West Bank.

To say that this is a coincidence does not withstand objective analysis--that is, if we take into consideration that Israel, in its dealings with the Palestinian people, has always aimed at liquidating the Palestinian presence and at attempting to wipe out its national identity.

It would be useful to mention here that Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir had expressed regret for Israel's isolation in its dealings with Europe because of the policies it pursues in the occupied territories. But he added that Israel will not change these policies under any circumstances. The British newspaper THE TIMES today warned that unless the Israeli Government radically changes its political concepts, the Palestinian problem will not find a solution, andthus the roots of the Arab-Israeli conflict will continue.

The fact that must not escape our minds at all is that the Palestinian people with all their rights, including their right to self-determination, are here to stay. The Palestinian people are an indivisible part of the Arab nation, which is waging a bitter, bloody struggle to reconstitute the conditions in the area in order to satisfy its hopes and dreams. The distinction of the aim justifies the sacrifices of noble men, without whom this nation would not have existed.

TEXT OF PART ONE OF AS-SADAT HERALD TRIBUNE INTERVIEW

NC301311 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 30 May--President Anwar as-Sadat has granted an important interview to a press delegation of the U.S. HERALD TRIBUNE newspaper, led by Mr G. Fisher, a senior correspondent for Middle Eastern affairs.

In this interview the president affirmed Egypt's Arab commitment to defend the Arab states, despite their boycott of Egypt, against Soviet penetration in the Gulf area and its readiness to assist when the Arab states request help. His excellency pointed out that one must not await a new surprise Soviet action and that the only way to stop them is to restrain them.

President as-Sadat welcomed any new European initiative if the Europeans understand three principles: The first is that the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty represent the cornerstone of a comprehensive settlement. The second is that the initiative should take into consideration the agreements and the treaty and the present situation in the area and that the initiative should not be a move against this reality. The third principle is that without U.S. support no initiative will succeed.

President as-Sadat reaffirmed Egypt's readiness to resume the autonomy negotiations at any time but without any Israeli preconditions.

Regarding the problem raised by Ethiopia concerning the Nile waters at the instigation of the Soviet Union, the president affirmed that Egypt will not ask for the permission of any one in exercising its rights to the river waters, and it will resist any attempt to undermine these rights.

The text of the first part of the interview follows. The second part will be transmitted on 4 June.

Question: Do you think that the Ethiopians can take any concrete action which can give them control of 85 percent of the Nile waters? Is it possible for the Ethiopians to try to control these waters?

Answer: Well, I woke up one day within the past 10 days and found out that they have sent this paper to the African organization. I will not be surprised if I wake up one day and hear that they are trying to build a dam here or there to create difficulties or trouble for me, because the Soviet Union is the one behind this.

Well, I don't know. But if they are logical, they will realize that we are not [word indistinct] to allow them to acquire their rights to the Nile waters and allow every other state bordering on the Nile River to acquire their rights. We have not and will not violate this at all. However, I am not ready now to tell anyone what I intend to do when I extend or take the Nile waters to Sinai or here. I will not ask for the permission of anyone, whether it is Ethiopia or the Soviet Union, otherwise, they can all go to hell.

President as-Sadat continued: Inasmuch as we all abide by the Nile waters agreement, they can utilize their quantity of the Nile waters as they wish. I also can utilize by quantity of the waters as I want. This is my comment, and I will not ask for permission from anyone to use or not to use my share of the Nile waters in my country, in Sinai.

Question: Your Excellency, Mr President, do you believe that the present Sudanese-Ethiopian rapprochement is directed against Egypt?

Answer: I do not believe so. This is because there might be a fact which you should know. This fact is that Egypt and Sudan constitute the same thing. Despite the fact that we are two states, we are one people and blood ties exist between our two countries. When I say that we are one people, I say this because of the blood ties between us. Therefore, I do not believe that this rapprochement is directed against Egypt, absolutely not.

Question: However, you have spoken of one aspect; that is, the pressure which the Soviet Union is applying in this crisis. You have also spoken of the need for a new plan and a strategy in which Egypt and the United States would each play a role. What precisely is the role you perceive for the Egyptian Armed Forces in this strategy? Do you believe that the armed forces will be able to go abroad again, as they did in Yemen?

Answer: Let me tell you this. Let me explain things personally. Katherine Graham asked me: "Will the Soviet Union resort to war in the Gulf?" I replied: Why should the Soviets go to war and embark on a policy of infiltration, while through their policy of gradual movement they stand to gain everything? I explained to her the crescent and the two belts which the Soviets have established in north and south Africa. The southern belt stretches from Angola in the west to Mozambique in the east--and this is a complete belt.

The second belt, the northern one, is the crescent about which I have spoken to you. This crescent begins from Afghanistan and then passes through Iran, Aden and Ethiopia and then northward up to Libya.

We have a commitment to the Arabs because we are the leader, regardless of the fact that relations were broken with us and despite their ignorant propaganda, which says that they are capable of protecting themselves in the Gulf. Well, some shaykhs in the Gulf say: We need nobody's help and we will defend ourselves. Well, they need help, because they cannot even prevent Iran from seizing their resources and countries. Therefore, what they are saying arouses scorn. However, I clearly say that, despite their ignorance, I will defend them and I will give the United States facilities so it can reach them if they are endangered.

Question: Does this mean that you will intervene if they do not ask you to intervene?

Answer: They will request that when the threat is real. Believe me, they cannot sell their oil to the Soviet Union for a very simple reason, which is that the ruble will not buy anything in the world, but the dollar buys everything. Therefore, they know in their hearts that they will ask for U.S. assistance.

Question: Can Egypt assist them against Soviet penetration, and how can Egypt go ahead and stop the Soviet penetration?

Answer: Certainly, and as I told you, when they ask us for this. We will not impose ourselves on anyone. But we are ready to assist any Arab state that requests such assistance, whether it is military assistance to confront any aggression or any form of assistance which they request from us against Soviet penetration.

Question: Can you, Mr President, tell us what Egypt can offer to Somali President Siad Barre, for example?

Answer: Well, this is one of the sensitive points on which I take a strong position against the U.S. attitude. The Americans have not yet recognized that Siad Barre is defending his country and that the man wants to defend any other Arab state and is offering facilities for the United States. The man is also being threatened by the Soviets from Ethiopia and South Yemen even now. When I raised this matter last month in the U.S. Congress and with the U.S. officials, they told me that Siad is waging a war in the Ogaden. Honest to God, there is no war there. The man is defending himself, and he is now in his country and wants to defend his territory. I told your people that 3 years ago.

Question: What about Egyptian assistance to Somalia?

Answer: I have said that we are a small state and not a big power or even a medium power or something like that. We are a developing country. But with God's help, I will not let Somalia or Oman go down at all, even if I have to share my loaf of bread with them or every bullet.

Question: Would your forces go there and offer assistance if this were necessary?

Answer: Yes, yes. It is an Arab state, don't you know that? Somalia is a member of the Arab League.

Question: But don't you feel worried that you might come into conflict with the Soviet Union?

Answer: Have I not been in a state of conflict with the Soviet Union since 1972? I have been in a state of conflict with them since 1972, even a year before the October War.

Question: Do you believe, Mr President, that the United States has begun to appreciate, understand and recognize the role that Egypt could play?

Answer: Let us hope so. Let us hope so and let me tell you this: Carter recognizes and knows this and he has a strategic mind as well. I do not know what takes place in the Senate and House, but most of them are my friends. However, I was amazed when I spoke to them about Somalia. Although it is a very important strategic problem to both of us, there is absolutely no understanding yet.

Question: Vice President Husni Mubarak recently held discussions in the United States; have these discussions resulted in any improvement regarding that question?

Answer: I am waiting. He will arrive today. He contacted me by telephone yesterday and informed me of the details. I am waiting to meet with him. I will see him today after he arrives.

Question: Do you mean, Mr President, good news regarding the military front or good news regarding the autonomy front?

Answer: Both together.

Question: Your excellency has recently made an extremely important statement in which you asked that the United States send F-15s here to be used in the Gulf later. Can you explain to us what you exactly want in this regard and how much has been accomplished?

Answer: Yes. The fact is that I am saying that Egypt is shouldering responsibilities toward its Arab sisters. Even if they have not yet recognized the dangers or the dimensions of this danger, Egypt knows these dimensions. We proved that we were right 3 or 4 years ago. I have said all this even to your war college. Three years ago, some members of your war college visited me on the Red Sea coast, and I told them about it. Everything that I said to them took place during 3 years after this. My idea is, and according to what we know, the Gulf and the oil gushing in it are the artery of life for Western civilization, and when the pumping of oil stops, Western civilization will collapse and this is fact number one. Fact number two is that all the Gulf shaykhdoms, states or kingdoms as they choose to call themselves--I call them shaykhdoms--fact number two is all these shaykhdoms, as I have told you, will not allow anyone to defend them, when they are exposed to danger, other than the United States. This is so for a very simple reason: It is because they cannot buy anything with the ruble but they can buy anything with the dollar. This is fact number two.

Fact number three is the policy of gradual infiltration being followed by the Soviet Union--the policy by which it has won Afghanistan. It was helped in achieving this by the confusion that is prevalent in Iran and Pakistan and by its treaty with South Yemen, its treaty with Ethiopia and more than one treaty with Libya. They are supporting it in Afghanistan against the feelings of the Muslims. Well, that was fact number three. Thus, if we know all these three facts now, then why should I wait until we are confronted by a sudden Soviet action? I have said before, we must curb the Soviet Union and my experience of them is that when they are curbed they stop.

Why should I wait until the danger comes and then you begin drawing up a vast plan to reach here from the West coast of the United States. I am asking you to give me arms. I am not asking you to give me soldiers. Absolutely not. I do not want any U.S. soldiers at all. You should not send any American soldier to any part of the world. You should defend your country but give me arms, give me arms.

When the time comes for you to come, you will find these arms ready to assist any Arab state in the Gulf. Both of us can defend any Arab state if it desires. This is my theory.

Question: Mr President, do you believe that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia understands the problem you referred to and that they have begun to see the danger and to agree to your solution?

Answer: They have always understood that, believe me.

Question: But do you have any direct contacts with Saudi Arabia?

Answer: No, not yet.

Question: Is it premature to speak of a change in the Saudi mood?

Answer: Not yet. There are no contacts at all.

Question: Would a change in the Saudi mood be attributed to reported U.S. interference?

Answer: You should differentiate between two facts. It is true that the Saudis admit that the United States is guarding them. This is a fact, and they have admitted it all along. They have never misunderstood this and it will never happen, as the United States guards them. It is also true that they are opposed to the Camp David accords because they fear the so-called rejectionist front. This is another fact. I do not know if they realize the futility of continuing this policy. I do not know about the second fact, but as to the first, they have admitted it and I know that.

Question: Mr President, you know that THE HERALD TRIBUNE is one of the most influential papers in Europe. Therefore, I would like to ask your excellency about some details and your views on what Europe could or could not do, what it should or should not do. You said that you sent the vice president with instructions to Bonn and London. What did you tell him to convey to the Europeans?

Answer: I want the Europeans to recognize specific facts before embarking upon any move. The first fact is that the Camp David accords and the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel represent the cornerstone of a comprehensive settlement. I did not do that because I wanted a unilateral agreement or a separate peace with Israel or a partial peace. What I said in the Knesset I am saying now. What I said 2 and 1/2 years ago, I am saying today. This is the first fact--the Camp David accords and the treaty are the cornerstone.

The other fact is that Europe, before making any move, should take into consideration the Camp David accords, the treaty between Egypt and Israel and our present situation and they should not attempt to initiate any activity against this fact. This is the second fact. The third fact is that we welcome them if they acknowledge the first and second facts. We welcome them in any move that would give a thrust to the peace process. However, I tell them that I will not side with the United States but with the facts. I said that 99 percent of the cards were in the hands of the United States but nobody believed me. However, the Camp David accords proved that you hold 100 percent, not 99 percent, of the cards. Without the United States we would have achieved nothing of the Camp David accords--the treaty, the withdrawal from Sinai or the good relations. Any Israeli can cross the Sinai in his car from the farthest north to the farthest south and arrive in Cairo any day. Nobody can believe that 80 percent of the Sinai was restored in 9 months and so were our oilfields. None of this would have been achieved had it not been for the United States. I am not saying this because President Carter is my friend or because I love the American people for their greatness. I am explaining facts. Any initiative by Europe must take into consideration that without U.S. support nothing can be attained.

Question: Do you, Mr President, expect the EEC to take an initiative in the coming few months or not?

Answer: This is up to them. It is up to them to decide. But, as I told you, when they recognize the three facts I told you, we shall welcome them.

Question: In precise terms, what are they supposed to do in view of these three facts?

Answer: It will be like this: Any move on their part must supplement Camp David and it must not be against Camp David. I say this with all clarity.

Question: Will it be useful, for example, for the European governments to initiate contacts with the parties which maintain greater contacts with the PLO in order to encourage the organization to be moderate? Will this be useful in your opinion, Mr President?

Answer: Perhaps. Perhaps this can be an alternative.

Question: If this was an alternative, it is bad?

Answer: I beg your pardon.

Question: If this was an alternative, will it be a good or a bad thing?

Answer: I do not know what the reaction of Israel, or the others, or the United States will be. But, as I have said, when they go according to the three principles, we shall welcome any measure they think of.

Question: Will you advise them to postpone this until after the U.S. presidential elections? Will you advise the Europeans not to undertake anything until after the U.S. presidential elections?

Answer: I am not ready to advise them at all. I am one of the parties concerned in this matter. When they choose to ask my opinion on any point, I will be prepared to inform them. But I am not ready to present any plan to them.

Question: We have learned from London and Bonn that some [officials] and Genscher have held consultations with you. What have you told them?

Answer: We have given them main points and certain ideas.

Question: Can you, Mr President, brief us on the kind of instructions which you spoke about?

Answer: I have told you that, indeed.

Question: This is based on doing nothing.

Answer: It is based on the three principles which I spoke about, whether it is from the United States, Europe or any other side. This is because this represents the basis of all that we have done at Camp David and in the treaty. If you take from Resolution 242 its basic importance and significance, the whole thing will collapse. Therefore, in view of Resolution 242, one must be very careful.

Question: What is your idea of the formula which can lead to agreement among the United States, Israel and Egypt or at least between Egypt and the United States? We heard over Cairo radio this morning that Egypt's position is that the negotiations can be resumed provided the United States can give Egypt assurances that Israel will not put forward preconditions. Is this information correct?

Answer: Let me answer in simple language: We are ready to resume the talks and to continue what we have begun in Camp David. We have fulfilled the first part of the treaty between Egypt and Israel, and we are ready to fulfill the second part on the autonomy provided there will be no preconditions. When this is achieved, we shall be fully prepared to start at any moment. We have no other motives. This legislation concerning Jerusalem, the issue of the settlements, and this decision which the Israeli Cabinet has recently adopted do not, as you know, create the atmosphere. And, at the same time, they completely contradict the Camp David spirit. Therefore, when we all turn to the Camp David spirit, we shall be ready at that moment--we shall be ready to begin at the same moment.

Question: Is it considered sufficient, as far as you are concerned, that the United States understands and supports your point of view, or do you want some elucidations from the Israeli side as well?

Answer: Well, I will decide on this when I receive the formula you have told me about from the United States. This depends on the formula that the United States will send to me. This means that we must be in continuous contact in the near future. We must be in continuous contact to enable us to reach a decision.

Question: Are you insisting on the freezing of settlements as a precondition for the start of the talks, and will the Israelis agree to a freeze on the establishment of settlements on this basis?

Answer: This is true. Freezing means that there will be no new settlements and no expansion of the present settlements.

Question: Must this happen before you agree to sit with them again; must you accept this?

Answer: Matters like this cannot be dealt with in black and white, or nothing at all can take place concerning this problem. We do not deal with it like this. However, the spirit itself is more important to me than action.

Question: Do you want an Israeli commitment in principle that they will do what you believe in?

Answer: If I say that I will not do this or that, except when the Israelis do this or that, it would be very harmful. In my understanding of diplomacy I do not set any preconditions. This is true. We have succeeded, because I have always tried to see the other party's point of view. This is how I deal with matters, not in white or black. It is not as easy as you say.

Question: Was it wrong to fix 26 May as a final date?

Answer: Well, when we reached an agreement at Camp David, we had to fix a date. We fixed it so that it would be a year from 26 May, and the year ended on 26 May. Believe me, on 26 May a year ago, I met with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Al-'Arish and told him: Let us agree on the political directives that we will be submitting to our ministers, and when we agree on them, our ministers can achieve an agreement in a matter of hours. Even now, if Begin and I were to sit together, to reach political directives, an agreement could be reached in a matter of hours. However, Begin was not prepared to do this on 26 May a year ago, just as he was not prepared this 26 May. It appears that he is facing certain difficulties.

Question: Can a new government in Israel have benefits for Egypt? For example, do you, Mr President, believe that Begin has come under so much pressure from his rightwing that he has actually become a prisoner and would it be better if he were to be at the head of a new government in Israel?

Answer: Please, do not get me involved in Israel's internal problems, because I am not prepared to get involved in this at all. Begin, in the first place, is my friend and he knows that--and that friendship has dimensions. Second, I do not like getting involved in the policies of others. Begin and I share this point of view.

Question: We understand that it is likely that Egypt will attempt to draw up a new timetable, if it is possible, to regain confidence in order to achieve its goal. If you are hoping to achieve any progress, will this be after November--following the U.S. elections--and is this information correct?

Answer: No comment, because we actually have a timetable. We have certain ideas, but we cannot divulge them now.

The president added: Let me tell you frankly that whatever happens, we must adhere to the negotiating table. Matters are not as our young friend here says: black and white, or that you should or should not do this. Matters are not like this. We must adhere, together, to the negotiating table no matter what the differences in view are. We are for peace, and 99.9 percent of the Egyptian people are for peace and this is the basic guarantee. Therefore, let us sit at the table and not harm each other by this or that and then place ourselves in a difficult position, such as the position in which Israel is placing me now--the dreadful position regarding the question of Jerusalem and the settlements.

Question: What do you say, Mr President, when your aides say that they think you are giving too much, that you have been too generous, and that Egypt is giving a lot and Israel is giving a little?

Answer: Well, I have already answered this. I said that, for instance, in the normalization process, I have taken 10 steps as opposed to one step by Israel. So I am saying it openly. Yes, I gave a lot. Why? Because I want to create confidence, to create a new atmosphere. I wish Israeli public opinion would be like Egyptian public opinion. Egyptian public opinion is relaxed, 100 percent relaxed. But they are not relaxed there. I know the difficulties there. Thus, I am trying to build confidence, to build new relations. No one could have believed 2 years ago--if anyone came to me and said in 9 months you shall be taking 80 percent of the Sinai and the oil and so and so and the position will be so and so. I could not have believed him 2 years ago. Well, maybe it is too difficult for the Israelis to swallow, but we are human beings. I am trying my best to build the correct atmosphere, and it is for peace, it is not in vain. I do not regret at all the steps I have taken. And I am also ready to take other steps forward.

Question: What do you think is the key step, the critical step, which would enable other Arab governments to appreciate and agree with what you are doing?

Answer: Well, according to the Saudis in the last few days, I do not think there is a difference at all. I have never felt any difference, because I know inside myself they are behind me 100 percent. But they are intimidated.

Question: What step would encourage them to join the peace process?

Answer: Well, Prince Fahd said whenever Israel declares that it is ready to negotiate, Saudi Arabia is ready. In the past, Saudi Arabia said that they should give the land back before sitting down with Israel. They have shown something, really something, and it is hard to believe even now. They say that they are not ready not only to support Camp David but that they are also ready to join in Camp David. This is what Prince Fahd said today.

Question: I understand you said yourself, Sir, that it was naive to expect Begin to say this in advance?

Answer: No, I said naive when one asked Begin to hand over the land before sitting down with him. This is my naive theory. I would not do it whenever I have a problem with anyone. Well, if Begin is to hand over the land before sitting down, why should they sit down. There would be no need to sit down.

Interviewer comment: Right, but you also said that there is still no improvement in relations between Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Answer: This is right. There is no improvement. There are no direct contacts, as you asked me, but if what Prince Fahd said 2 days ago is correct and valid at this time, well, they support Egypt's position more than I do.

Question: Mr President, can I ask your excellency to explain the matter carefully. I have read what could be wrong. I think you told Mrs Katherine Graham that the Israelis must first indicate their readiness to withdraw from the Arab territories occupied in 1967. Is this a principal disagreement?

Answer: Yes, it is a basic disagreement. Why? Because they are used to saying: Deliver and take delivery. This is what I call a naive action.

Question: But you know that Menahem Begin will never announce in advance that he is ready to give up all the territories, including East Jerusalem. He has never said this.

Answer: He has not said this before. But he said something of this sort to Callaghan, and Callaghan conveyed it to me, while he was traveling with Begin from the United States to Israel in December 1977. When he met Callaghan, Callaghan sent me an urgent message saying that this time he had in his pocket Begin's proposals on autonomy which he presented in the United States immediately after my initiative. This was in December 1977, about 2 weeks after my initiative. What Callaghan conveyed to me was that Begin had said that everything is subject to negotiations except the destruction of Israel. This greatly contributed to creating a suitable atmosphere for us to sit down together in Ismailia. We emerged with different viewpoints. But this did not prevent us from working during 10 extremely difficult months until we were able to reach the Camp David agreements. But there is this fact which Callaghan, who was the British prime minister at that time, said to me, which is that everything is subject to negotiations except the destruction of Israel. Well, I do not support the destruction of Israel at all.

Question: Do you think that Mr Begin will negotiate on the surrender of Jersualem--I mean will he surrender sovereignty over Jerusalem to the Arabs?

Answer: You must learn something about posing a question like this. No one is asking Begin to surrender Jerusalem or to divide the city once again. I always say: While this matter is sensitive to you, Jews and Israelis, it is also very sensitive to us Muslims. There are 16 million of you and 800 million of us. You are 16 or 17 million--let us say 20 million--but we are 800 million. Therefore, this matter is sensitive to us and it is equally sensitive to you. This is the first thing. The second thing is that I am not demanding the partition of Jerusalem once again. But because of historic rights and sensitivity, it is the first direction for prayers. The Al-Aqsa Mosque there is the first mosque toward which Muslims throughout the world direct our prayers. This is before we turn toward Mecca.

Therefore, it is extremely sensitive. If we come to the question of sensitivity, I will not ask for its surrender, but I will ask for coexistence.

Question: If we exclude the question of sovereignty, will this constitute part of the solution to the problem?

Answer: No, sovereignty is a basic question. It is an important question for all Jerusalem. I have told Begin: You have the Wailing Wall there. Well, you can raise the Israeli flag over it, despite the fact that it is part of the old "Arab" city and part of the history and feelings of 800 million Muslims. But I told him: You can raise the Israeli flag over the Wailing Wall, but I must also raise the Islamic or Arab flag over the mosque and church. At any rate, these are very sensitive religious and historic matters. They really are.

Question: If you raise various flags in these various place, this will essentially mean that you are creating forms of sovereignty for the Government of Jordan and the government of the West Bank--whatever the case may be according to what you see. I mean, can you create a formula by which you can place these flags wherever you see fit--something which we have not talked about, since there is a part of the Arab territory which is sovereign?

Answer: The part which belongs to Israel in Jerusalem--that is to say, the Wailing Wall, will have Israeli sovereignty. As for the united city, there must be a municipal council composed of Arabs and Jews together who will provide services and will carry out any work for the united city.

Question: When you spoke of having the Palestinians join the peace process so that they will be able to determine their future, was that your plan?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Do you feel you are making progress and that the PLO will understand this?

Answer: I absolutely will not go to the PLO at this particular time but will postpone this until we reach an agreement on full autonomy. And later, who knows, because now I am neither speaking on behalf of the Palestinians nor determining their future. I want to end the suffering resulting from the Israeli occupation so that the Palestinians may enjoy full autonomy. After that they will form their own ideas about those who will sit with the Israelis. Then the United States and I will be merely observers and the main parties will be the Israelis and the Palestinians. They must sit down to decide for themselves. They must reach a solution to the entire problem.

Question: Could the Gaza and West Bank problems be handled as one problem?

Answer: This must be the case despite the fact that I gave King Husayn the responsibilities for Gaza. I could have demanded that these responsibilities be given to Egypt. However, I did not do this. I wanted to show good intentions. On my part I do not want Gaza, or sovereignty over it, or anything. I have no claims there. I gave Gaza to King Husayn so that we could help the Palestinians decide their future for themselves. I did not give King Husayn Gaza so that he could annex it as part of his United Kingdom.

Question: What you have said makes it clear that with regard to Jordan and King Husayn you believe that Camp David and autonomy will go ahead and remain the basic framework for the peace process.

Answer: Exactly, exactly. We began the process and attained major achievements. Do not forget this. A great achievement is embodied in the laying of a strong foundation; that is, laying the cornerstone for a comprehensive settlement. Well, it is only a matter of time and the whole building will be completed. We have eased the explosive situation that prevailed before Camp David. For instance, there will be no war after the October War. Yes, these are great achievements in 2 years. Let us be fair to what has been achieved. For this reason I--as you see me--am not nervous because the Israelis did not listen to this or accept that. No, we have made great achievements in the past 2 years. Well, let us continue with the same spirit and we will overcome the obstacles--as you characterize it in the United States.

Question: Your Excellency, Mr President can you brief us in detail on your relations with specific European countries, and are these relations improving? With regard to the FRG, in particular, I believe that Schmidt is your friend.

Answer: A very dear friend.

Question: What role, do you believe, can these European countries play in the current situation?

Answer: Well, you know that the most important thing in the FRG stand is that it has never changed, unlike the stand of Giscard d'Estaing, who is still my friend. I really feel that he is a friend, but his stand has changed.

Question: I believe that you have received an envoy from Giscard d'Estaing?

Answer: Yes, an envoy came after Giscard d'Estaing's visit to certain Arab countries and we announced this officially. The second point in the FRG stand is that it is taking the lead in West Europe instead of France. You know that France has always played a leading role in formulating the European stand and in taking a fair stand in the Arab-Israeli conflict and not siding with the Arabs. This had been the French stand since President de Gaulle's reign. However, now the FRG is the pioneer and not France, because of French vacillation and change. Sometimes one cannot understand how Giscard d'Estaing behaves. However, the FRG stand has constantly been characterized by stability--white is white and black is black.

Question: What do you mean by saying that the German position is clear? What about the British position?

Answer: Since Harold Wilson, they have provided major help. When Harold Wilson was prime minister he provided a great deal of help in the second disengagement process. Indeed, Wilson provided a lot of help, and after him Callaghan and Thatcher. She is very understanding. They cooperated and are very understanding. Their behavior is characterized by great courage.

Question: Should their role be influenced by the United States in order to influence Israel and the Palestinians or should it be to assist in providing signals to Egypt? What must they do in the crisis?

Answer: They must only influence the three parties you mentioned--the United States, Israel and Western Europe.

Question: Have they provided assistance to Egypt?
Answer: Yes, they did. What kind of assistance do you mean?

Question: I mean economic assistance.

Answer: No. You know that most of the economic assistance was provided by the United States. But we do not expect this from Great Britain. They have their own problems.

Question: Have you been disappointed with the level of aid you received from the West European states over the years?

Answer: Not at all, because I believe that we must depend, first, on ourselves. Before we can depend on the assistance of others, we must help ourselves. I think that we have achieved a certain degree of self-sufficiency--in fertilizers, cement, the Suez Canal, the oil, and the new lands. All this shows that we are helping ourselves before others begin to help us.

Question: Mr President, you have talked about the problem which you are facing in preventing Soviet infiltration into the area. You said that you will be ready to help protect the area against Soviet infiltration and aggression. What kind of Soviet infiltration do you see that would justify dispatching your forces and U.S. forces?

Answer: Well, let me tell you this. The dispatch of military forces, as I told you, will not be imposed on anyone. There must be a request for these military forces. What I can say is that I am ready to assist any Arab state that requests assistance. This is absolutely true. But in order to confront infiltration, well, these states must exert their utmost efforts. But, in this regard as well, we will not impose ourselves on them. But, when assistance is requested, we shall go there, but not with military forces. But if they do face any threat, we are ready to dispatch forces to them.

Question: Sir, for example, guerrilla activities against an Arab country, which you believe to be sponsored by the Soviet Union, perhaps by Cuba, would that constitute a sufficient qualification if they asked you to send troops and would you send them?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Is that not dangerous in the sense that guerrilla war is often sponsored by the Soviet Union or by the Cubans? If they asked for your assistance, if those Arabs found themselves in a bad position, would you fight their battle for them if it involves, initally, small-scale guerrilla activity?

Answer: Fighting what battle, which country are you referring to?

Question: If those Arabs had to fight guerrillas infiltrating into any country and causing a threat to them?

Answer: Let us clarify matters as if they were black and white. For instance, if a guerrilla war was started against Oman, yes, I would be sending troops and helping the sultan of Oman, Sultan Qabus.

Question: What about other countries, like North Yemen?
Answer: Whenever they ask, I will help them. Whenever they ask.

Question: Are you worried about infiltration from South Yemen?
Answer: Yes, why should I not be worried, now that it has become a Soviet base and has concluded a treaty with the Soviet Union--like the Afghan treaty. They are also observers in the Warsaw Pact and have a treaty with East Germany.

Question: Is it realistically possible for a guerrilla war to escalate there and require the use of Egyptian troops?
Answer: Where?

Question: In Northern Yemen.

Answer: As I told you, I have answered this question many times for you. If anyone should ask me for assistance in the Arab world, I will help him, despite the severance of relations with me, because this is my fate. I am not fighting anyone else's battle, I am fighting my battle when I fight this.

Question: You mentioned that you would like to get more armaments from the United States so that eventually the Americans could use this equipment in an emergency. Would you let American planes be based here?

Answer: This is what you do not understand in the United States. As I said in the U.S. Congress last April, this area will not be used for bases. One of my friends, a congressman, asked me: Would you give us a base. I told him, no. I am not ready to grant any bases. This is not the area that will be used for bases. This is the area of understanding and friendship. I told him that if Johnson was in the White House, or if Dulles was in the State Department, and they asked your question, my answer would be: Go to hell. But Carter never asked me for facilities, Vance as well never asked. They were surprised, like everyone in the whole world, when I said that I was ready to give the United States facilities for the rescue of the hostages or to reach any Arab country in the Gulf. This is the policy which I declared and which I am declaring once again.

Question: You mentioned this battle against Soviet influence in the region. Can you foresee, however, that there could be some rapprochement with the Soviet Union?

Answer: In my last speech on 14 May I said that if the Soviet Union takes one step, I shall take two. But, it will depend upon the Soviet Union taking one step and recognizing our pride and national aspirations, which you recognize in the United States. Well, if it does this, we will welcome the Soviet Union as a friend.

Question: Do you think it will be better than before?

Answer: I think it is very difficult for the Soviet Union, especially when it has already taken sides in the Arab world, since it cannot retract its statements to its agents in the rejection camp. But, if they are intelligent and skillful, I am ready to be friends, but a friend with his dignity and his national aspirations. This is the conflict between me and the Soviet Union.

PARIS PAPER CLAIMS EGYPTIAN ENVOY NAMED TO ARAB COUNTRIES

JN021034 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 31 May 80 p 13

[Text] Sayyid Mar'i is expected to be President as-Sadat's personal and secret envoy to some Arab countries. Mar'i's mission is to attempt to reconstruct the bridges between the Egyptian regime and some Arab states. Thus far, not a single Arab state has answered the messages on setting a date for the Egyptian envoy's visit.

KING HUSAYN TO VISIT WASHINGTON NEXT MONTH

JN301219 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] A responsible source in the Royal Hashemite Court has announced that His Majesty King Husayn will visit the United States during the second half of June, at the invitation of U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

During the visit, which will last several days, His Majesty King Husayn and the U.S. President will discuss the Middle East situation, current international issues and bilateral relations.

His majesty will be accompanied by an official delegation comprising several senior officials.

HUSAYN VIEWS RELATIONS WITH U.S., MOSCOW VISIT

LD301501 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 30 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "King Husayn Tells AL-MAJALLAH: Camp David Is an Israeli Operation"]

[Text] The sister magazine AL-MAJALLAH publishes in its today's issue an exclusive interview with King Husayn, the Jordanian monarch, in which he discusses most of the Arab and international issues. He describes the Camp David agreement between Egypt and Israel as an "Israeli operation."

King Husayn says: "We in Jordan have held the belief--which is now being proved--that Camp David is an Israeli operation aimed at gaining time so as to alter the features of the problem, change the facts on the ground and set up an obstacle to any peace operation."

The Jordanian monarch, speaking about his country's relations with the United States which have cooled because of the Camp David and its aftermath, said: "I cannot say that our relations with the United States are good. I can say that they are normal. Official relations do, of course, exist but there is a great deal of coolness."

King Husayn said that his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union, which is to take place shortly, might lead to an arms deal as part of the policy to diversify the Jordanian Army's armament. On the question of Afghanistan, which is on the agenda of his discussions in Moscow, he said: "Interest in Islamic problems should probably first deal with Jerusalem and Palestine and, simultaneously, with Kabul and Afghanistan."

In his interview with AL-MAJALLAH King Husayn explained the new rapprochement between Jordan and Iraq and the atmosphere of doubts that still exists in Jordanian-Syrian relations. The Jordanian monarch spoke in detail about the special relationship between Jordan and Iran during the shah's rule. He concluded his interview with a discussion of Palestinian-Jordanian relations, which he describes as "good and continuing."

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES WEST BANK MAYORS INCIDENT

JN021250 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf has declared the Jordanian Government's strong denunciation of the criminal incidents against Nabulus and Ramallah Mayors Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Karim Khalaf, respectively, this morning. The two mayors were injured when their cars were blown up.

Addressing the National Consultative Council [NCC] session today, the prime minister told members: This morning, news reports said that the cars of Nabulus and Ramallah Mayors Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Karim Khalaf were blown up in separate incidents and that their condition is serious.

This topic is the focus of the citizen's concern and that of all the officials in this country. He added: We are still waiting for the facts related to this criminal incident. While not discounting the involvement of the Israeli authorities in this case, we declare on behalf of the Jordanian Government our profound denunciation of the attacks on the Nabulus and Ramallah mayors.

The prime minister said: We are not astonished over this kind of attack under the current circumstances through which the occupation authorities are violating all international laws and norms, planting the settlements, evicting the Arab citizens, attacking the citizens and violating their human rights.

He added: We hereby reiterate that the responsibility of the security of the citizens in the occupied areas falls on the shoulders of the occupation authorities, in accordance with the international law. Accordingly, these authorities are fully responsible for protecting the Arab citizens in the occupied land against acts of violence.

The prime minister said: We are watching with deep concern the outcome of investigations and information on these two incidents. We denounce them and hold the occupation authorities responsible for protecting the Arab citizens in the occupied land.

The NCC asserted its full support for the government's stand on this incident. A number of NCC members thanked the government for its positive stand and held the Israeli occupation authorities responsible for the incident. They asserted that the NCC shares the government's denunciation of this incident and supports the government's measures in this respect.

The members declared the NCC denunciation of the occupation authorites' aggressive practices against the Arab citizens in the occupied land. These practices are manifested in intimidating Arab citizens in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, deporting Palestinian leaders, emptying the land of its legitimate citizens and setting up Israeli settlements.

INFORMATION MINISTER DISCUSSES MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

JN010837 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Jun 80 pp 1, 15

[Text] Paris--Information Minister Dr Sa'id at-Tall affirmed yesterday that Jordan is against the separate or unilateral handling of the Palestine question. In its moves to serve the Palestine question, he said, Jordan follows the principle of joint Arab action, because this question concerns Jordan and all the Arabs.

This is the reason why, Dr at-Tall continued, Jordan opposes the As-Sadat initiative and believes that the Palestine question can only be solved through joint Arab action to achieve complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territory, especially Jerusalem, and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, especially their right to determine their own destiny and set up their state on their land, Palestine.

Dr at-Tall made this statement in an interview with the Paris-based Arabic weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL in the issue published yesterday.

Asked about Jordan's opinion on the current moves by the Camp David partners, Dr at-Tall said: The Camp David partners are moving in a vicious circle. The Egyptian concept is different from the Israeli one, and the two concepts are different from the American concept. And even if all three concepts agreed, they would not produce a comprehensive settlement. This is because the autonomy proposed by all three concepts is not harmonious with the principles of a just and lasting comprehensive settlement of the Palestine question.

Asked about Jordan's assessment of U.S. policy in the region, Dr at-Tall said: In foreign policy, Jordan maintains its bridges of contact with all the powers that have a role in or are connected with our national and pan-Arab issues. Jordan does not believe in destroying bridges. It has an open mind concerning dialogue and the exchange of opinions. This is the principle governing our political action. As for U.S. policy in the region, we have differed with the U.S. Government's concepts since the As-Sadat initiative. We believe that the course taken by the United States will not lead to the just and lasting comprehensive solution we are seeking and which, we believe, the United States is also seeking. We believe the United States will soon reach the same conclusion as we have done. This course will not lead to the desired goal, which is a just and lasting comprehensive solution. The stalling and the confused state of the talks only prove the soundness of the Jordanian and Arab viewpoint.

Asked about Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, Dr at-Tall said that the dialogue is continuing and that the specialized committees are meeting regularly, especially the committees entrusted with giving aid to Palestinians in the occupied territory. As for our relations with the PLO, he added, they are good and continue to grow.

Regarding the situation in Lebanon, Dr at-Tall said: The situation there is painful and a bleeding wound for all Arabs. We do hope that our Lebanese brothers, aided by the Arab countries concerned, will soon succeed in ending the conflict in Lebanon, because this is an important thing not only for the Lebanese but also for all the Arabs. Ending the conflict in Lebanon would stop the bleeding and enable the Arabs to devote all their efforts to the Arab nation's conflict with the Zionist enemy.

AR-RA'Y ACCUSES CARTER OF BLACKMAILING EUROPEAN ALLIES

JN011055 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Jun 80 pp 1, 15

[Editorial: "Rejected Blackmail"]

[Text] President Carter wielded the veto stick yesterday when he warned his European allies that the United States will not hesitate to use its veto power in the UN Security Council to block what he termed any action to "subvert" or destroy the Camp David process.

By subversion, the American President meant the draft resolution which the European countries are planning to submit to the UN Security Council as part of their new initiative, a resolution which is expected to provide for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. President Carter went a point further by asking his European allies not to intervene at present, even in the Palestinian autonomy issue.

The U.S. warning has rather unusual implications:

1. U.S. highhandedness in its relations with its allies and its insistence on depriving the Palestinian people of their right of self-determination are a form of political terrorism. This outmoded policy cannot possibly establish real and comprehensive peace in the region.

2. Considering the provision for the Palestinian people's national rights a subversion and destruction of the Camp David process is an open admission that the purpose of this process is to prevent the Palestinians from exercising their rights.

3. The U.S. warning clearly means that the Muskie-Poncet talks on the new European initiative have failed and that the U.S. secretary of state has not succeeded in persuading his French counterpart to defer the initiative.

4. Wielding the veto stick at this time is one of the exigencies of the presidential elections in the United States. In other words, the American President wants to use the Palestine question and the European countries as a card to win the Jewish votes he requires.

Needless to say, this election gambit was rejected by the British parliamentary delegation which visited Amman recently. The delegation said that peace in the region is more important than the presidential elections in the United States. This is also the feeling in Europe.

Thus, President Carter has thrown the gauntlet in the face of his European allies before their coming meeting in Venice to finally agree on and announce the initiative. It is very clear that what President Carter said came as a "sharp and emotional" response to the statements made by the French foreign minister upon his return to Paris. In this statement, the minister said that it is time Europe's voice was heard on the Middle East question. A European initiative has become an essential matter, he said.

It remains for us to say that the veto stick wielded by the American President should not prevent the European Community from going ahead with announcing its initiative and taking it to the UN Security Council. Carter's threat is sheer political blackmail, which must not be used by the Europeans as an excuse to defer their initiative. They must go ahead with the initiative and let the U.S. administration use the veto power. The question would then be transferred to another level. It should be possible for the Arabs and the Europeans, if they are indeed sincere in their initiative, to establish a new equation in the region and to establish peace that is not affected by the exigencies of elections.

The U.S. President's statement that he would not allow anyone to forfeit "U.S. rights in the region," is rejected in toto. He must understand that the Arab region is not "American" and that it is our rights, the Arabs' rights, that govern it and must have top priority in our region. Furthermore, this region is not an arena for rivalry between the United States and others. If Carter considers his European allies as rivals for U.S. interests here, then our view, we the Arabs, is completely different, because, we believe that our region is not open to U.S. influence or any other influence.

President Carter has thrown stones in the way of peace in the region. And those who throw stones at others should not expect roses and flowers to be hurled back at them.

BRIEFS

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY--The Natural Resources Authority is currently carrying out a geological survey of the (Ghawr 'Assal) region on the eastern shore of the Dead Sea. An official report says that oil-saturated sands have been discovered in the region. The report adds that the Natural Resources Authority has prepared a program to prospect for shale rock throughout the kingdom. Preliminary results of studies held in 1979, in accordance with the agreement concluded with the German geological research institute, have revealed that crude shale rock reserve in the Al Lajjun area is estimated at about 1 billion tons. [Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 24 May 80 pp 1, 19 JN]

COMMENTARY ON BOMBINGS AGAINST WEST BANK MAYORS

JN021209 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] In occupied Palestine, the Zionist enemy committed a treacherous and bestial crime today against the mayors of occupied Nabulus and Ramallah. The enemy set off a bomb in the car of Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf, seriously injuring the mayor. As a result, Mayor Khalaf's left foot had to be amputated. The Zionist enemy also set off a bomb in the car of Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah. The mayor was taken to the hospital in very serious condition. Both his legs had to be amputated.

It has been established that these two crimes took place within this morning's bombing outrage against most of the West Bank mayors. Another bomb went off in the car of the mayor of Al-Birah municipality. Luckily, he was not in the car. The bomb in the cars of the West Bank mayors were timed with their departure to their municipal offices. Another bomb went off in Hebron, killing seven Arabs. Reports say that having committed these crimes, the Israeli authorities declared a state of alert in all towns in the West Bank and Gaza. Large army and border guard reinforcements were sent to the area to suppress our masses' indignation against this hideous crime. A partial curfew was also imposed in several areas in Hebron and Al-Birah. In the meantime, the enemy forces waged a campaign of large-scale arrest of the Arabs to forestall any public upheaval.

The treacherous Israeli crime has caused public upheaval in all towns of the occupied West Bank and Gaza. In Gaza the municipal council held an emergency meeting during which all the council members tendered their resignation in protest against the treacherous Israeli crime.

The Damascus radio political editor says that the Israeli enemy's crime shows that the Camp David partners have decided to liquidate the West Bank and Gaza mayors prior to the resumption of the conspiratorial autonomy talks.

This crime, the political editor adds, comes only a few hours after the terrorist Menahem Begin assumed the Israeli Defense Ministry, which reveals the tacit agreement among As-Sadat, Begin and Washington to commit this heinous crime and to assassinate the mayors prior to enforcing the autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza, especially after Carter's statements yesterday stressing his blatant opposition to the rights of our Palestinian Arab people.

The political editor notes that this treacherous crime follows the Zionist enemy's action in deporting the mayors of Hebron and Halhul and the chief qadi of the city of Hebron. It also follows the abortive attempt to deport Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah.

KHADDAM RECEIVES PLO'S 'ARAFAT, AMAL DELEGATION

JN021320 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Damascus--Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received at 1030 today the PLO delegation under PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Khaddam also received at noon today a delegation of the Lebanese Amal movement under Nabih Barri. During the meeting a review was concluded on the situation in the Arab region and the Lebanese area.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET ARMY OFFICIAL

JN021407 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Damascus--Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister, received at his office this morning a military delegation from the main political directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy under Lt Gen (Zhebalov Aleksander). The meeting was attended by the staff general director of the political department in the Syrian Army.

This visit comes within the framework of promoting the existing relations between the two friendly armies.

SECURITY FORCES KILL THREE 'MURDERERS' IN ALEPPO, IDLIB

JN030637 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Last night the security forces in Aleppo killed the criminal spy Ibrahim al-Yusuf. At 1730 yesterday while the security forces were chasing the remnants of the Muslim Brotherhood's murderer gangs, the security forces laid an ambush in As-Salihin suburb in Aleppo for spy Ibrahim al-Yusuf and shot him dead after a short exchange of fire.

While also chasing the remnants of the murderers, the security forces killed criminals Mahmud As'ad al-Jarban, the chief of the murderers organization in Idlib, and his assistant Mustafa 'Isa. A number of other murderers were arrested in the village of Kifr Midil in Idlib Governorate.

It is noteworthy that criminal Ibrahim al-Yusuf was a captain in the Syrian Army. He violated his military honor, betrayed his people and homeland, became an agent to the Zionist objectives and participated in implementing the Aleppo massacre against the artillery school students last June. This is his punishment for the sins he committed against his people, army and homeland. "And soon will the unjust assailants know what vicissitudes their affairs will take." [Koranic verse]

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID ADDRESSES WORKERS UNION 2 JUNE

LD023324 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and the party's secretary general, this morning attended the opening of the 7th national council of the General Union of Algerian Workers [UGTA], which is being held at the People's House. The opening session of this conference, which will continue until the 5th of this month, was attended by members of the Central Committee Mouloud Oumeziane, minister of labor and vocational training; minister of planning and national development, Abdelhamid Brahimi; the secretary general of UGTA; other officials and large number of workers.

On this occasion Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and the party's secretary general, delivered an important guiding speech in which he dealt with various issues that concern that homeland and the revolution.

The president of the republic and the party's secretary general began his speech by referring to the various activities that have been carried out since the convening of the fourth party congress and to the preparations underway for the convening of the extraordinary congress of the party to study the next 5-year plan, endorse it and pass resolutions that will consolidate the socialist line chosen by the entire Algerian people.

President Chadli Bendjedid recalled the various measures taken to move the differentials in wages and restructuring of the national institutions within the framework of the application of decentralization so that the workers council and the party's cell of the institution can play their role in the most effective manner.

President Chadli Bendjedid stressed the need to apply decentralization not just on the administrative level but also on the economic level and to projection the spirit of initiative to alleviate administrative pressure.

After concentrating on the need for frank and responsible democratic dialogue in dealing with problems of various kinds, President Chadli Bendjedid stressed the human factor which will play an important role in the success of the next 5-year plan, which is based on the principle of the right man in the right place. He also stressed the need for mobilization and continuous work to ensure the success of the march of the revolution and to link wage increases to higher production.

The head of state condemned anew all the ideologies and currents which are incompatible with the national identity, and renewed his commitment to the application of the national charter--the document which was discussed and endorsed by all the Algerian people in full democracy, and which has become the ideology the revolution is pursuing and in which national unity is embodied.

The head of state described the close relationship between our national identity and our national cultural heritage, which is the property of the entire Algerian people. He pointed at the same time to the socialist principles of Islam that are embraced by the Algerian people out of their conviction.

The president then spoke about the problems which recently prevailed in the education sector and created by a group of extremists at the expense of the majority of the Algerian youths, who are fully aware of the plots that are being hatched by imperialism and reaction to harm national unity. The head of state did not conceal the fact that there are certain problems on the university level, just like problems in any other sector. But he stressed that raising such problems must be within the framework of dialogue and without resorting to anarchy. In this connection he called on the youth to be vigilant and to raise themselves to the level of the responsibility which they must shoulder to maintain the gains of the socialist revolution and national unity.

In order to consolidate the style of correct dialogue and responsible democracy, the head of state stressed the various meetings which take place both at the level of education and planning. He affirmed the necessity of laying down a clear and broad plan for the present and future generations in order to ensure the continuation of the revolution. On the other hand, he stressed the inevitability of mobilizing the human resources of the country--those who believe in the line of socialism and in the need to encourage and project them--because the spirit of the revolution is in their hands, particularly in the hands of the workers and the farmers.

At the conclusion of his speech the secretary general of the party called on the workers to mobilize themselves and to rise to the level of the current phase to confront all the elements which, through the creation of anarchy and confusion, are trying to harm the socialist revolution and its gains.

YUGOSLAVIA'S VRHOVEC MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS

LD021147 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 28 May 80 p 3

[APS report: "Algeria-Yugoslavia--Constant Consultation"]

[Text] Algiers--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec left Algiers' Houari Boumediene airport early yesterday afternoon for Belgrade after a 2-day working visit. Shortly before his departure Mr Vrhovec, who was seen off by Political Bureau member and Foreign Minister Mohamed Benyahia, expressed satisfaction at this stay in Algiers, his talks with his Algerian counterpart and the audience which President Chadli Bendjedid granted him. He also indicated that the Algerian-Yugoslav talks related in particular to the development of bilateral relations, the increase of cooperation in all spheres and the strengthening of traditional ties of friendship and solidarity existing between the two countries.

The head of Yugoslav diplomacy also specified that he conveyed to President Chadli Bendjedid "the thanks and feelings of deep gratitude from Yugoslav officials and the Yugoslav people for his presence at President Tito's funeral." Mr Vrhovec also stated that on the international plane and "in view of the deterioration in the world situation, we stressed the nonaligned movement's role in seeking for and applying solutions which will strengthen peace in the world." He also specified that it was agreed to continue the practice of constant and continuous contacts before expressing satisfaction at the welcome he received during his visit to Algiers.

"The Yugoslav people have great respect for the Algerian people," Mr Vrhovec added before stressing Alteria's important role in the world and in the nonaligned movement. It should be mentioned that the following joint communique was published following Mr Vrhovec's visit to Algiers:

"In the framework of traditional consultations between Yugoslavia and Algeria, Mr Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia made a working visit to Algeria on 26 and 27 May 1980 at the invitation of Mr Mohamed Benyahia, Political Bureau member and foreign minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

"The federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was received by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the National Liberation Front."

Nonaligned Movement: A Determining Factor for World Peace

"During the talks between the two foreign ministers which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the development of the aggravation of international tension was examined. In view of the deterioration in international relations and the doubt cast on the policy of detente and active and peaceful coexistence, the two foreign ministers stressed the role played by the nonalignment policy and the nonaligned movement as an independent and irreplaceable factor in international life and its capacity for action in seeking and implementing solutions to current problems.

"In the context of the two countries' joint efforts to establish a new international economic system, the two ministers paid special attention to the next special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to global negotiations. The two ministers welcomed the fruitful development of cooperation between the two countries and examined the possibilities of increasing and extending it in all spheres." The communique also stresses, mentioning in conclusion "that it was agreed to maintain regular contacts with a view to pursuing consultations between the two countries.

LIBYA

LIBYA PREPARING TO EXPEL BRITISH DIPLOMATS, CITIZENS

LD021010 Tripoli JANA in English 0816 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli, June 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The General People's Committee for Justice in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is currently taking measures for the expulsion of a group of foreigners carrying the British nationality, for contravening the original conditions of their employment in Libya. Among those against whom these measures are contemplated are three British diplomats.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA COMMENTS ON SAUDI MEDIATION OVER MAGHREB TENSION

LD030859 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 2 June 80 p 1

[Interview conducted by Talhah Jibril with Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta in Rabat--date not given]

[Excerpts] Rabat--[Question] What is the basis of the Saudi mediation to end the tension in this area? What are your impressions on the Saudi-Moroccan talks?

[Answer] The Saudi crown prince's visit to Morocco falls within the framework of the good relations between the two countries and within the context of the consultations and exchange of views between the two kingdoms on issues that concern the Arab and Islamic world. I would like to point out that during King Hassan II's visit to Saudi Arabia, it was decided to promote Moroccan-Saudi cooperation at the level of prime ministers.

The [Saudi crown prince's] visit takes place at a time when our area is experiencing a state of tension. The Saudi crown prince is trying to find ways to end this tension. Saudi Arabia is sincerely working to restore things to normal between Morocco and Algeria.

Morocco has always been ready to talk and to lay the necessary foundations for building the Arab Maghreb. Ours is a common fate in the area and our cooperation is beneficial to our peoples. Morocco has not refused any mediation to end the tension provided that it is carried out on the basis that the recovered areas of the desert [from Spanish colonialism] are not subject to bargaining. I believe, and I am confident, that our Saudi brother officials understand this situation fully. Contacts between Rabat and Algiers are continuing through our Saudi brothers.

We hope that these contacts will succeed. As King Hassan II has said, we emphasize that Morocco is ready for anything that will end tension and contribute to the building of Arab Maghreb.

[Question] Should the OAU decide to recognize the POLISARIO Front at the forthcoming Sierra Leone conference, what attitude would Morocco take?

[Answer] Regarding the question of recognition, I would like to point out that it is a fabrication; it is merely a propaganda provocation. What is there to recognize? The OAU Charter, like the UN Charter, provides for the recognition of an independent sovereign state. According to the legal definition of an independent sovereign state, certain conditions must be met, particularly the presence of land on which sovereignty is exercised. This is a fundamental matter which the so-called Saharan Republic lacks.

[Question] Has Morocco received any response from the PLO regarding the Moroccan king's proposal to separate the Palestinian issue from the inter-Arab conflicts?

[Answer] There has been much comment and talk on this subject. However, we must clarify a few things. King Hassan II has emphasized first and foremost that Morocco has a clear stand on the Arab issue. This stand is based on the 1974 Rabat summit conference resolutions. It was confirmed during the Baghdad and Tunis summits.

We regard the Palestine issue as a fundamental one. There can be no solution or a search for a solution unless Israel withdraws completely from all the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem. Therefore, a comprehensive solution to the issue must be reached within this context.

[Question] It has been reported that the king of Morocco plans to visit some Arab states. When will this be? And which countries will be visit?

[Answer] I have no knowledge of any specific date for King Hassan's visit to the Arab east, but I know that he definitely desires to visit some fraternal countries in the east.

TUNISIA

MZALI DISCUSSES DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES

LD301648 Tunis TAP in English 1415 GMT 30 May 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Paris, May 30 (TAP)--"Since independence, we have believed that the best way of insuring the country's defense was to raise the people's standard of living and to make "a soldier" of each citizen whatever his function or responsibility. Therefore, we can note that the state devotes 22 percent of its budget to education and 9 percent only to national defense. It is a question of choice, and when we took this choice, we didn't take into account our neighbors' options", said Tunisian Premier Mohamed Mzali in an interview with the review AL-MUSTAQBAL published in Paris. Mr Mzali evoked in this interview with AL-MUSTAQBAL special envoy a number of foreign and home policy issues.

As regards the Tunisian option in matters of defense, Mr Mzali added: "The bet we have to take up consists in going on with the development work and taking a great interest in national defense from the point of view of training and psychological mobilization. That is why we take an interest in basic training and we rely also on brother and friendly states, not to make use presents but to sell us the arms we need at reasonable conditions. And even if some sister countries, such as Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries, have granted loans to us and if some Western countries have accepted to provide us with arms at reasonable terms, we are however determined to go on with our development work without any reserve whatsoever. We will at the same time provide our officers, soldiers and security forces with the necessary meterial means because what the Tunisian Army lacks is not human potentialities but equipment."

When we speak of national defense, it does not mean that we expect to purchase "Phantoms" and "Mirages". We only want to get the necessary equipment to cope with a possible aggression. Some officials in other countries have not understood how it took two days for Tunisian security forces to control the situation in Qafsah. For they didn't know that police didn't even have the necessary transport vehicles.

You see, our efforts are entirely centered on development. We prefer to spend money on the starting of a school or the building of a welfare center to treat patients or else the drilling of a well, which would help us to develop our lands.

As regards the repercussions of the Qafsah events and Tunisian-Libyan relations, Mr Mohamed Mzali said that relations are currently rather lukewarm and diplomatic representation is not at ambassadors' level yet. Since the president formed the new cabinet late April, Libyan officials have taken some initiatives. I, personally, he added, met in Lagos the Libyan foreign secretary at his request. Libyan officials have expressed the wish to forget about it, but we believe it necessary to dress wounds. However, in matters of politics, we always must look to the future. If Libyan officials give proof of sincerity and take practical steps to solve the problem of training camps in which Tunisians are impressed and of Tunisian workers in Libya and accept a fair settlement in the continental shelf affair as part of consultations and neighborliness far from any interference in other people's affairs, I, personally wish to forget about it, said Mr Mzali.

As far as Maghreb unity and Tunisia's relations with Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania and POLISARIO are concerned, Mr Mzali answered: I am a Maghrebian citizen and I believe in the Arab Maghreb. The situation inclines to pessimism but it does not necessarily mean that Maghrebian unity will not be achieved.

We did not recognize the POLISARIO before. As to our relations with Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania, they are good and we cooperate together and I believe that this cooperation is meant to extend and diversify. In the forthcoming months I will, as far as I am concerned, do my best to achieve this.

Asked about a Tunisian mediation in the Algerian-Moroccan dispute, Mr Mzali recalled that the president had made a gesture last September but it was to early "but we are ready to take the necessary steps if the parties concerned with it", he said.

As regards the Palestinian issue, the special envoy of AL-MUSTAQBAL asked the Tunisian premier whether the Tunisian Government was still considering the carrying out of partition resolutions as the best solution. Mr Mzali answered: "We believe that the Palestinian cause is a humanitarian cause. President Bourguiba stated time and again--and all the Tunisians think so--that "Israel was the 20th century oppressor and the international community could not live in peace as long as it remains indifferent to the destiny of millions of Palestinians driven out of their country and reduced to exile, which cannot be accepted. As far as we are concerned, we are determined to contribute to settle this issue with all the means we dispose of".

Asked whether the government intended to achieve "national reconciliation" by allowing external opponents to come back home, Mr Mzali said: "All the Tunisian citizens live in peace and security at home and I am convinced that the current atmosphere and even the previous one allows all citizens to exercise their activities including those who are abroad. Besides, there are in Tunisia some newspapers expressing political trends diverging from the government and party's policy. We respect these opinions and we allow them to be given expression for we are convinced that each Tunisian has the right to express his views and Tunisia belongs to the Tunisian people. We will go on with our effort to meet the president's wish and improve the atmosphere so that each one may work in freedom and dignity. As to the Tunisians living abroad, the majority of them can come back without problem and the convicts can also come back and regularize their situation with respect to justice."

As regards the situation in universities, the activities of Muslim integrists and the destiny of the trade union movement in Tunisia, Mr Mzali said: We are disposed and determined to solve the maximum student problems especially that of "representativity". Then the prime minister recalled that the head of state had released a great number of detained trade-unionists and stated that he was in favour of free and democratic elections in expectation of the next U.G.T.T. (labour union) congress.

As regards religious integrism, Mr Mzali pointed out that this is not a problem in Tunisia for Tunisian young people are Muslims just as the Tunisian state. The important thing, Mr Mzali added, is to see to it that religious faith does not lead to fanaticism and that religion is not taken advantage of for political ends.

KNESSET COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN: JERUSALEM BILL TO BE SHELVED

TA030654 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Chairman of the Knesset Constitution, Law and Justice Committee David Glass will not bring up the bill on the status of Jerusalem for discussion soon. Our Knesset correspondent, Tzvi Yisra'eli, estimates that it means that the bill will be shelved within the committee.

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS

TA012022 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali interviewed by Ehud Ya'ari in Cairo, on 1 June, in English--videotaped]

[Text] ['Ali] We have the policy which is mentioned in Camp David, and Camp David was signed by Prime Minister Menahem Begin. So we have not any intention to deal with a special person in Israel to continue on the negotiations. So this is not our policy. That's all.

[Question] Do you feel that Weizman's resignation may affect the rapidity, the progress of the talks now?
[Answer] The resignation of Mr Weizman is an internal affair of Israel and, of course, it will not affect the relations between the two countries and will not affect any agreement which had been signed by the two countries. Maybe Mr Weizman had fulfilled all the agreements with me as a minister of defense in the past year and afterwards, during the negotiations for the normalization, and we worked together in a very good faith. But, of course, I am sure that it is the relations between two countries and not two persons, with all my respect to Weizman.

[Question] Could we expect the resumption of negotiations, let's say, in 10 days, 2 weeks?
[Answer] This will depend upon the efforts which are delivered by the Americans, either with Egypt and with Israel.

[Question] So far there is no agreement between you and the Americans on the phrasing or the formulas which will be in the draft?
[Answer] No, we gave our position.

[Question] But still no agreement between Egypt and the United States on the contents of the...
[Answer] We can't, there is no agreement, but we gave our position to the United States, and there are some communications now between Israel and the United States. So we didn't get any response yet.

EGYPT SEEN CLOSELY FOLLOWING WEST BANK EVENTS

TA021656 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Egypt is closely following developments in the West Bank in the wake of the attempts made on the lives of the three mayors. This was stated by a senior Foreign Ministry official in Cairo who requested that he remain anonymous. The official noted that his government has already appealed to the relevant elements to receive further information. He added that this would be done through the United States and the Egyptian Embassy in Israel.

CAIRO SOURCES: WEST BANK EVENTS MAY POSTPONE TALKS

TA021949 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Cairo think that in the wake of the deteriorating situation in the West Bank and in light of Israel's insistence on the issue of Jerusalem the autonomy talks will not resume soon. The sources are mainly referring to Menahem Begin's statement in the Knesset on the issue of Jerusalem and the attempts made on the lives of the mayors in the West Bank.

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry has asked the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv and the U.S. Embassy in Cairo to provide it with updated information about the situation in Judaea and Samaria.

FRG'S GENSCHER SAID OPPOSED TO EUROPEAN MIDEAST INITIATIVE

TA021657 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher has said that the European Common Market does not intend to strive toward amending UN Resolution 242. Our correspondent Tzvi Lidar notes that the West German delegation at the EEC directors general committee has expressed its sharp opposition to changing the resolution. The committee's position has been accepted. Israel's ambassador to Bonn told our correspondent that, in his opinion, West Germany's policies in the Middle East were these days dictated by Egypt's wishes. According to the ambassador, West Germany does not want to undermine the Camp David accords.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WEST BANK BOMBINGS, AFTERMATH

Details of Bomb Mechanisms

TA021451 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The explosive charges that went off in the cars belonging to the mayors of Nabulus and Ramallah were activated by the clutch. This has emerged from the investigation. No charge was placed in Al-Birah Mayor Ibrahim at-Tawil's car. The attackers had booby-trapped the door of the garage where it was parked. This charge exploded when the police bomb disposal expert came to defuse it. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that during the day the police investigators examined the cars belonging to all the West Bank notables, including members of the municipal councils. The police mobile laboratory is helping to investigate the incidents.

More Bomb Details

TA021111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The assailants of the mayors of Nabulus, Ramallah and Al-Birah apparently placed the bombs under the left side of the cars and the explosions must have occurred either upon ignition or when the driver's door was opened. This has been reported by our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari. Now the manufacturers of the explosives used are being investigated. It appears that careful follow-up was carried out before the deed was perpetrated. Thus, for example, it was known that recently the Al-Birah mayor used to park his car in a neighbor's garage rather than next to his house.

Hebron Handgrenade Investigated

TA021453 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The handgrenade that exploded in Hebron this morning and injured some seven local inhabitants was a fragmentation grenade made by the IDF. This has been learned by our correspondent Shmu'el Tal. Senior officers are now consulting with the general superintendant in the national headquarters, in an attempt to analyze today's events and deploy for the future. Tomorrow morning the police will establish a frontline command squad in the Jerusalem (Haqishle) station to keep control over what happens in the eastern part of the city.

Jewish Organization Claims Responsibility

TA030800 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] An unidentified caller who introduced himself as a member of an organization called the "Sons of Zion" informed the HA'ARETZ editorial board by phone yesterday that his organization was responsible for the attempts to kill the West Bank mayors.

The statement made by the man--according to him, in the name of the "Sons of Zion"--said: "We will continue to strike at PLO supporters in the Knesset, the universities and in the West Bank itself. We wish to emphasize that we have no connection with Gush Emunim."

The man who made the statement refused to identify himself and also refused to answer such questions as: how many members does the organization in whose name he was claiming to speak represent or which town was he calling from, but repeated his reply that he was only authorized to make the short statement.

The speaker spoke perfect Hebrew without a trace of a foreign accent and his voice was that of a young man. Judging by the noise heard in the background, it appears that he was calling from a public telephone booth in a street.

Investigation, Increased Security

TA030731 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The security forces are now investigating why the injured mayors parked their cars in places other than near their homes and the Al-Birah mayor even parked his in a neighbor's garage. This has been learned by our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari. The security forces believe that if the mayors had preliminary information about the intention to assassinate them, this strengthens the opinion that this was an act carried out by an Arab terror squad. At the same time, the possibility that the people responsible for the acts were Israeli elements is also being investigated.

Increased police and border police forces are currently patrolling the old city of Jerusalem to prevent disturbances. Our correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that about 100 of the shops have already been opened. Police guards are stationed near the shops to prevent their closure.

Identity of Perpetrators Discussed

TA030702 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Most security authorities investigating the assassination attempts against Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Karim Khalaf think that it was the act of Israelis who are expert sappers. Another opinion is that the deed was carried out by a special Fatah squad, our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has learned. In connection to the theory that the assassination attempts were carried out by Israelis, our correspondent comments that some time ago many reports reached the military authorities about the plans of extremist circles to hit Arab notables, such as the Halhul Mayor Muhammad Hasan Milhim, Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimi and Shaykh Muhammad al-Ja'bari. In the past the military government assigned special guards to the house of Shaykh al-Ja'bari in order to protect him from assailants. There were also reports about an intention to take revenge on the Hebron Arabs for the massacre of 1929.

On the opinion that the assault was carried out by a special squad of the Fatah organization, our correspondent mentions that recently the commander of the Fatah military branch, Abu Jihad, was placed in charge of the political activity in the West Bank as well, with the intention of deterring the national guidance committee members, who refuse to receive instructions from Rafah and obey its rivals in the rejectionist organizations. Iraq, too, demanded that Fatah destroy the communist influence in the West Bank, otherwise the Iraqi-sponsored terrorists would initiate action.

The garage door where the Al-Birah mayor's car was parked was booby-trapped in a sophisticated manner which injured the police sapper. The fragmentation grenade that went off in Hebron was made by the IDF, but the handgrenades that the terrorists hurled at the Hadassah Building approximately a month ago were also of IDF manufacture, and handgrenades of this type were hurled by terrorists on other occasions as well.

The security forces are continuing their investigation into the incidents. Strict security measures are being taken in East Jerusalem and in the territories and a command squad has been set up at the police station in the old city.

Commander, Governor Visit Khalaf

TA021026 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The commander of the central command and the governor of Judaea and Samaria have visited Karim Khalaf at the Ramallah hospital and left for Nabulus. The Al-Birah mayor who survived an attack, has accused Israelis of these deeds.

Soldiers Enter Ash-Shak'ah's Room

NC021158 Paris AFP in English 1147 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Nabulus, June 2 (AFP)--Israeli soldiers today burst into the hospital where Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah was recovering from the amputation of both legs after an assassination attempt this morning and roughly dispersed a group of his visitors, witnesses said. The soldiers reportedly used tear gas grenades inside the hospital building itself.

The mayors of Ramallah and Al-Birah also were targets of assassination attempts today, and all three cities were tense, with stores closed in protest and army roadblocks set up.

A spokesman for Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that Prime Minister Menahem Begin had ordered authorities to find the persons responsible for the bombing attacks and punish them.

FURTHER COMMENT, REACTION ON WEST BANK BOMBING, ATTACKS

More Begin Remarks

TA021048 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1036 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The prime minister regards the acts carried out against the Judaea and Samaria mayors as most serious crimes. The prime minister said this upon emerging from a meeting of the IDF General Staff in Tel Aviv. He said that he had ordered a speeded-up investigation. We must remember, the prime minister said, that we are a law-abiding country and as long as there is no proof against someone, we must not blame anyone.

Burg Promises Quick Investigation

TA021316 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] This afternoon, Minister Burg said that the horrendous deeds done in Ramallah and Nabulus will be examined and investigated in the most thorough and quick manner. The interior minister noted that the police sapper's operation in Al-Birah proves that the Israel police guard the wellbeing of every person in the country and in the territories, regardless of religion or nationality and are even willing to sacrifice their lives for it.

Knesset Chairman Arens Comments

TA022057 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 2 Jun 80

["Special feature": "Three Questions with Yeshahu ben-Porat"; Ben-Porat interviews the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, MK Prof Moshe Arens--live or recorded]

[Text] Bearing in mind this morning's events in Judaea and Samaria, we will ask you, Mr Arens, three questions:

1. The current assumption is that the incidents in the territories were perpetrated by radical Jews. Do you agree to this assumption?

2. To the best of your knowledge as chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, were the required preventive measures adopted to avoid such acts?

3. Considering the present policy, is it at all possible to restore our relationship with the inhabitants of the territories?

[Arens] There are many probabilities regarding the culprits. Certainly, one should not rule out the possibility you mentioned. I am confident that the security services will locate the culprits who perpetrated these murderous crimes--these attempted murders--be they Arabs or Jews.

[Question] Does the information received so far and the facts--the uncovering of an arms cache in Jerusalem and Rabbi Kahana's arrest--not indicate that the acts were planned by Jewish radicals?

[Answer] I must say that there is such a possibility. However, beyond that, in my opinion, we should not give any opinion. We should wait until the investigation is completed.

[Question] The second question is: To the best of your knowledge as chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee were the required preventive measures adopted to avoid such acts?

[Answer] I cannot reply to this question in a definite manner. I must say that I, as well as the other members of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, have recently gained the impression from the reports of the security services that they were carrying out a good and meticulous job, even an excellent job. However, in spite of an excellent job, it is apparently impossible to prevent such acts, given the fact that there are terrorists--be they Arabs or Jews.

[Question] Could you tell us in a decisive and certain manner that the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee has received reports from the security services on this issue?

[Answer] Yes, certainly.

[Question] This leads me to the third question, which is a key question from the political point of view. Bearing in mind the present policy, is it possible--at all--to restore our relationship with the inhabitants of the territories?

[Answer] I think that, generally speaking, the reply to this question is--and must be--in the affirmative because Arabs and Jews live in those areas. Ultimately, in spite of elements bent on preventing this, we will live together and we will learn to live together. To our regret, we have the long experience of a Jewish-Arab conflict that has been going on for some 60 to 70 years, a long experience of terrorism and murderous acts. However, I think that all good-willed people, both in the Arab and Jewish camps, are determined that such acts should not preclude the possibility of our living together.

[Question] Mr Arens, is the fact that we do not have a full-time defense minister--that is, the prime minister has taken up that post but there is no individual person performing this honorable task--will this fact not make it hard to implement policies in the territories?

[Answer] No, I do not think so. The policy in the territories is the policy of the government. The prime minister heads the Cabinet. All the elements carrying out this policy--be it the IDF, the security services or the military government in the territories--act according to the policy and the instructions they receive from the government. To the best of my knowledge these organizations are manned by good men who know how to do their jobs.

Yadin Wants Ministerial Investigation

TA021042 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1032 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin will raise the subject of the assaults on the mayors at a ministerial committee for security affairs debate, our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi reports. Professor Yadin has expressed his shock over the attacks which occurred this morning and said he is convinced the security services, the military government and the legal institutions will act expeditiously to find those responsible for the deeds and put them to trial.

Peres Compares Israel to PLO

TA021731 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Shim'on Peres has said that today's events in the West Bank have debased Israel's status in the world to the level of the PLO. Such a phenomenon has never occurred since we arrived in the territories, the head of the opposition said. Peres was speaking at a meeting of the Knesset Alignment faction.

Knesset NRP Faction

TA021936 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The Knesset NRP faction has denounced the attempted murders [of West Bank mayors] and their perpetrators. At the faction's meeting, Rabbi Druckman said he regretted the incidents. However, it was said about such things: So perish all thine enemies, O Lord.

Druckman said he would not have been sorry had the victims died a natural death. Our correspondent reports that Minister abu-Hatzera told Druckman that his remarks ran counter to the foundations of Judaism. MK Glass told Rabbi Druckman: Woe to the students who learn under you.

Knesset Member Kohen Reacts

TA021249 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Here is a reaction by MK Ge'ula Kohen: She says that a crime was committed and the criminals should be found and punished. However, Ge'ula Kohen maintains that the crime has two instigators: the Cabinet, which has left a vacuum in Judaea and Samaria, and those among us who encourage the PLO murderers to think that our hold over the territories is temporary.

Minister Levi Comments

TA021137 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Minister David Levi took time out from the economic minicabinet discussion to react to the attacks on the West Bank mayors: [begin recording]

[Levi] It requires immediate--and I am sure things will be done--investigation and examination as to who is responsible. Those responsible will not only be found but will be tried with all severity.

[Correspondent Gid'on Zelinger] Do you feel that this is another stage in deterioration in the West Bank?

[Answer] Of course, when such things happen, this is not ideal [last word in English], nor does it prove that everything goes on calmly. Certain steps are necessary. But neither should we think that during the times in which we are living, where there is instigation from all sides, that it is possible to handle everything peacefully. We are responsible for law and order and law, on all sides, should be implemented with all its weight against people who harm people, property or the law.

[Question] Jews and Arabs alike?

[Answer] Jews and Arabs alike. Shalom. [end recording]

'Peace Now' Demands Strong Measures

TA021132 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The Peace Now movement demands an immediate dismantling of Rabbi Kahana's and Gush Emunim's arms, an imposition of curfew on their settlements, and an investigation to find out whether the perpetrators of the crime came out of their ranks. The criminals should be regarded as a terror underground that endangers the lives of Jews and Arabs alike. It is imperative that they be outlawed. Peace Now says that the government has lost control of the territories and must resign before it destroys the political, civilian and security infrastructure of Israel.

The Sheli faction has also issued an announcement condemning the Nabulus and Ramallah attacks. MK's Avneri and Marciano say that if it is proved the extremist Jewish organizations are responsible for the deed, they should be disarmed and outlawed. Reserve Gen Mati Peled says that Sheli has warned about Dayr Yasin-like incidents [retaliatory raid during the 1948 war of independence] against the Palestinians in the territories, but the military government did not heed these warnings.

East Jerusalem Papers Comment

TA021135 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The editors of the East Jerusalem ASH-SHA'B and AL-FAJR newspapers have said that the assaults on the three West Bank mayors and the explosion in Hebron have been carried out within the framework of the effort to silence the opponents of the autonomy plan who demand an independent Palestinian state.

The editors called a news conference this morning to protest the ban on the sales of their newspapers throughout Judaea and Samaria. They announced that they would appeal to the courts.

Mapam Demands Anti-Terror Squads

TA021027 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Mapam demands that the Cabinet immediately employ anti-terror squads to find the people who perpetrated the deeds in Nabulus and Ramallah, whoever they may be, and put them on trial immediately. The Mapam public relations team states that those who perpetrated the deeds this morning intended to increase the hostility between the two peoples. Mapam urges all the parties concerned not to play this game.

Knesset Discussion Proposed

TA021029 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Alignment MK Yosi Sarid has said that the bombs nipped in the bud the dream of coexistence as well as the illusion that we could control the West Bank forever.

Alignment MK Dani Rosolio, who is a member of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, submitted an urgent motion for the Knesset agenda on the events in the territories. His proposal, submitted this morning, says that booby-trapping cars and terror acts are an alarm regarding what is happening in the territories.

Spokesman for Kahana's Movement

TA021032 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Yosi Dayan, the spokesman for Rabbi Kahana's Kakh Movement, has told our correspondent Shmu'el Tal that the police have not come to interrogate either himself or members of his movement on what happened this morning.

He and his colleagues do not intend to go underground and will not try to hide, because they are not even suspects. The Kakh Movement spokesman said that this morning's attacks should be regarded as only the iceberg's tip, and this is nothing to compare with what will happen in the territories after the implementation of autonomy.

U.S. Embassy Regret Cited

TA021028 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv has strongly condemned the assaults on the West Bank mayors and the explosion in Hebron, saying that this is yet another incident in the sorry cycle of terror and counter-terror in the West Bank. The embassy spokesman has emphasized that cowardly deeds like booby-trapping cars are alien to civilized people throughout the world.

STRIKES, RESIGNATIONS FOLLOW WEST BANK BOMBING ATTACKS

Strike in Judaea, Samaria

TA030806 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Early this morning there was an almost complete commercial strike in Judaea and Samaria. However, most of the shops soon reopened. In some cases IDF soldiers forced the shopkeepers to open their shops. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari notes that today the matriculation examination period began in the schools and everything is progressing as usual.

Situation Tense in Hebron

TA021218 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Now let us go to the first terror act that occurred this morning, in Hebron, where a bomb exploded near the Romano House in the market area, injuring seven local inhabitants. Our correspondent 'Amiqam Rothman telephones from Hebron: [begin Rothman recording]

As far as one can determine, Hebron is not a pleasant place to tour today and the ramifications of this morning's events have influenced the atmosphere here, which was tense anyway. The local incident: A booby trapped grenade, which was attached to an explosive charge, blew up at the entrance to the Kasbah, wounding seven inhabitants of the town. Two were hurt rather more seriously than the others, who were slightly injured. They were removed to a local hospital and five of them have already been discharged. A short, partial curfew was imposed on the Kasbah, but it has long been lifted.

The question is, of course, what is the relationship between this incident and those that occurred in the other Judaea towns. This is currently being investigated by the security forces who are maintaining an increased presence here in all parts of the town, especially near the Hadassah Building. To repeat, there is tense quiet, a lot of gatherings of passers-by, hostile looks and a tense expectation. So much from Hebron. [end recording]

Strike, Demonstrations in Nabulus

TA021152 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] What is happening in Nabulus, where Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah was seriously wounded? Moti 'Eden reports from there: [begin recording]

There is a total commercial strike in Nabulus. Near the (Rafidiyyah) Hospital, where Bassam ash-Shak'ah is currently hospitalized, a demonstration by hundreds of students was dispersed an hour ago. They threw stones at IDF forces and Israeli reporters. The mayor himself is now under treatment following a complicated operation on both his legs, which were injured. This morning IDF soldiers used tear gas to disperse the youths at the entrance to the hospital. They looked like this: some of them wore masks, some held Molotov cocktails in their hands and anyone who tried to come closer was welcomed by a barrage of rocks and shouts.

Bassam ash-Shak'ah's attorney, Felicia Langer, is standing at the entrance to the hospital. [She said:] I came today at 0900 for a meeting with Bassam ash-Shak'ah at the municipal building regarding the appeal of the three deportees. I came to the town hall, and here I am, at the hospital.

The governor of Judaea and Samaria, Brig Gen Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, arrived in Nabulus an hour ago accompanied by the commander of the central command, Moshe Levi. They conferred with the deputy mayor for a short meeting. Unlike the atmosphere in Nabulus, the conversation was held in a friendly manner. [end recording]

Emergency Meetings in Ramallah

TA021214 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Two youths were slightly wounded in Ramallah by shots fired at them by IDF soldiers because they refused an order to halt. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that the youths had erected a barricade and threw stones at an IDF patrol.

There is a partial commercial strike in Ramallah today and in Nabulus the strike is complete.

Right now, the municipal councils of Ramallah and Al-Birah are meeting in the Ramallah municipal building for a joint emergency session. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that special delegations from the Halhul, Bethlehem and Hebron municipalities also arrived.

In East Jerusalem, police sappers are searching the homes and cars belonging to Arab personalities. The Jerusalem police have increased their presence in the eastern part of the city.

The police bomb disposal expert who was hurt near the home of the Al-Birah mayor has been hospitalized at the Jerusalem Hadassah Hospital and it has been reported that he is in fair condition. He was operated on for head wounds and now his eyes are being operated on.

Ramallah, Al-Birah Blame Government

TA021938 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The municipalities of Ramallah and Al-Birah hold Israel fully responsible for the attempted murders. Among other organizations, the Bi'r Zayt University--both the administration and the students--has also condemned the attacks.

Ramallah, Al-Birah Call Strike

TA021726 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The municipal councils in Ramallah and Al-Birah have joined the Nabulus municipality's call for 3 days of strike activities in the West Bank beginning tomorrow. The decision was made in protest against the attempts on the lives of the three mayors and the sabotage incident in Hebron.

Meanwhile, the argument resumed on whether the municipal councils should resign. The municipal councils of Ramallah, Al-Birah and Nabulus were influenced by the national guidance committee and decided not to resign and called for a 3-day strike. The Gaza municipal council is following in the footsteps of the PLO and that is the reason why it submitted its resignation.

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj is also for resignation. He told our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari that the mayors have been exposed to the threat of physical liquidation, on the one hand, and the military government was humiliating them on the other hand.

Nabulus, Ramallah Shops Reopened

TA021351 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The Nabulus municipality has also convened for an extraordinary session. The military government is now forcing Nabulus and Ramallah shops to open. They were closed to protest the attacks. The military government has assigned guards to the West Bank mayors. This was reported by the commander of Judaea and Samaria to foreign reporters in Jerusalem.

The Ramallah deputy mayor, ('Awdi Rantisi), has told reporters that this is the nadir to which the Jews have descended. This is the ugliest deed committed against us since the beginning of the Israeli oppression, as he called it.

Gaza Municipal Council Resigns

TA021129 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The Gaza municipal council has resigned. Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa has told our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar that since the Israeli Government decided to implement the iron-hand policy in the territory, acts of violence against the Arab inhabitants have increased, and even mayors have not been spared. He claims that, in light of the negative developments in the region, the municipality cannot function. This afternoon the governor of the Gaza Strip will confer with the mayor and the members of the municipal council and our correspondent says that he will try to persuade them to revoke their move.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari recalls that the Fatah not long ago ordered the municipal councils in the territories to resign, but they did not do so because of a demand by the National Guidance Committee. It looks as though the Fatah-supporting Gaza municipality has taken advantage of the attacks in Ramallah and Nabulus to carry out the terrorists' orders.

Details of Gaza Resignation

TA021039 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1030 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The Gaza municipality's letter of resignation will be submitted to the commander of the region, Brig Gen Yitzhaq Segev. This has been reported by correspondent 'Ezre Yanuv. In their letter, all the members of the municipal council expressed their protest over events in Judaea and Samaria and announced that, since the Cabinet decided to implement what they call the hard-handed policy, attacks on the local populace--including groups of inhabitants and public figures--have increased. In a manifesto issued by the members of the Gaza municipal council, they claim that the hard-handed policy has encouraged extremist Zionist circles, as they call them, to attack Arab inhabitants. After the session, the ten members of the Gaza municipal council headed by Rashad ash-Shawwa went home.

Gaza Mayor on Resignation

TA021907 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The Gaza municipal council has decided to resign in protest [against the incidents in the West Bank]. Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa said that the resignation came in the wake of the radicalization in the territories and the military government's inability to prevent the deterioration. Our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar heard the mayor's remarks. [begin Ja'bar recording]

Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa explained that the reason for the resignation was the iron-hand policy recently carried out by the military government. This policy has, in his opinion, strengthened radical groups to such a point that they were not deterred from violence against the mayors. Since the Israeli Government decided to implement an iron-hand policy, acts of aggression against the freedoms of the Arab population in the occupied land have increased. These acts of aggression affected all of the population, including the municipal councils, in order to mute all the voices opposed to the occupation. These were Rashad ash-Shawwa's remarks. [end recording]

Gaza Mayor Fears Bombing

TA021047 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1038 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] A few minutes ago we reported the collective resignation of the members of the Gaza municipal council. The ITIM correspondent is now transmitting a report in which he says that he had met Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa. In reply to a question on whether he plans to hold a news conference, Ash-Shawwa said: No, I will not hold any news conference. I am afraid my fate will be like those of Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Karim Khalaf.

Bethlehem Mayor To Resign

TA021850 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1815 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Bethlehem, 2 Jun--Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj intends to submit his resignation to the Bethlehem military governor within 24 hours in the wake of what he called "the severe deterioration in Judaea and Samaria."

Talking to the ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria, Frayj--who is considered the most moderate mayor in the area--said that "the criminal acts committed on Monday against the mayors of Ramallah, Nabulus and Al-Birah and the citizens of Hebron had no justification." He added that whoever perpetrated this crime would "probably remain free." Therefore, he believes that the deterioration in the area will continue. "That is the reason why I am seriously thinking about submitting my resignation within the next 24 hours," Frayj announced. The ITIM correspondent adds that Ilyas Frayj remains the only prominent mayor in Judaea and Samaria following the deportation of the mayors of Hebron and Halhul and the serious wounding of the mayors of Ramallah and Nabulus.

Bethlehem Municipal Council Resigns

TA030903 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The Bethlehem municipality has resigned. The decision was made at a session held by the municipal council members this morning. Mayor Ilyas Frayj has told our correspondent Arye Gus that the reasons for the resignation are the military government's strong-handed policy and its humiliating attitude toward the mayors as well as the assaults in the West Bank.

Arab Councils Condemn Attacks

TA021937 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The committee of the Israeli Arab local councils has denounced the attacks. The committee also called on the government to put a halt to the so-called acts of terror against the inhabitants of the occupied territories and to punish the culprits. These remarks were included in a cable to the prime minister's office in Jerusalem.

The head of the Umm al-Fahm local council, Mustafa (Mahimmid), has issued an announcement calling for the establishment of a commission of inquiry to examine this affair.

Jewish Councils Condemn Attacks

TA021808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The heads of the Jewish regional councils in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip sharply denounced the murder attempts perpetrated today in Hebron, Ramallah and Nabulus. They said that these were provocative acts whose purpose was to deepen hostility between Jews and Arabs.

The heads of the regional councils severely condemned Peace Now, Mapam and members of the Labor Party who, according to them, were trying to malign and outlaw Jews. The heads of the regional councils said that this destructive hatred served the purposes of the terrorists.

GOVERNMENT WINS NO-CONFIDENCE VOTE IN KNESSET 2 JUNE

TA022114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] A short while ago the government won the Knesset's confidence. Fifty-eight Knesset members supported the government, whereas 48 Knesset members voted against it. MK Moshe Dayan did not support the government. Among the Likud Knesset members, Minister Ari'el Sharon, MK 'Ezer Weizman, MK Hillel Seidel and MK Yitzhaq Yitzhaqi were absent from the Knesset.

The last speaker in the debate was the prime minister who argued for over an hour with MK Shim'on Peres. Our correspondent Tzvi Yisra'eli reports that Begin's speech was heckled by Knesset members from the opposition who said that the level of the prime minister's remarks were derogatory to the Knesset. Members of Shay and the Alignment even left the Knesset hall as a sign of protest. Moshe Shamir of the Revival Movement was ousted from the hall by the Knesset speaker after continuous heckling and after he yelled at the prime minister that he, Begin, was turning the debate into a farce.

Mr Begin also argued with Moshe Dayan on the need to unilaterally evacuate the military government from Judaea and Samaria. Dayan stood up and replied that the prime minister was putting words into his mouth which he, Dayan, had not uttered.

PRIME MINISTER BEGIN ADDRESS TO KNESSET 2 JUNE

TA021615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1405 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Prime Minister Menahem Begin's speech to the Knesset on 2 June--live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, ladies and gentlemen, members of the Knesset: This morning, in the towns of Judaea and Samaria, crimes of the gravest sort were committed. I have ordered that a vigorous investigation be undertaken to learn the identities of the criminal perpetrators so that they may be brought to trial. We are a law-abiding country. As long as we have no proof or even superficial proof, no one will be allowed to cast suspicions, when we have proof, those persons who committed the crimes will be arrested and brought to trial and the court will decide their sentences. [Interruption from MK Tawfiq Tubi of Rakah, who is called to order three times by the Knesset Chairman Yitzhaq Berman but refuses to leave and the speech is broken off for 5 minutes while attempts are made to persuade Tubi to leave; finally, after an intervention by MK Arbeli-Almozlino of the Alignment, the Knesset speaker permits Tubi to remain and Begin continues.]

Mr Chairman, I will repeat the remarks I made before the break. This morning in the towns of Judaea and Samaria, crimes of the gravest sort were committed. I have ordered a vigorous investigation until the criminal perpetrators are identified and brought to trial. We are a law-abiding country. As long as we have no proof, even superficial proof, no one will cast any suspicion on anyone else. Only after we have evidence in our possession will the suspects be arrested. Then they will be put on trial. The court will try them. [heckling from Knesset members] As a human being I would like to express....[interuption from MK Wilner of Rakah]

As a human being, I would like to express regret to all the people who have been injured by these crimes and to express sorrow to the families. From the Knesset podium I call upon all the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, both Arabs and Jews, to maintain law and order and calm. I have ordered the army not to accept or suffer any breaches of law and order. Let the security forces conduct and conclude their investigation and the guilty will be brought to trial and sentence will be passed.

Mr Chairman...[further interrpution from MK Wilner], Mr Chairman, on Wednesday, 28 May, at 1800 Defense Minister MK 'Ezer Weizman's resignation went into effect in accordance with Paragraph A, Clause 21 of the government--basic law. In order to appoint a defense minister to replace him, we will act in accordance with Paragraph D of that same clause --that is, the prime minister will fill the post of the defense minister. I hope that this will be for only a short period of time. In accordance with Clause 34 of the government--basic law, I appointed, with the Cabinet's approval, MK Mordekhay Tzipori as deputy defense minister. By informing the Knesset of this appointment, Deputy Defense Minister Tzipori will enter into office in accordance with that clause in the government --basic law. According to the law [interruptions from Knesset member]...Sir, take the government--basic law and read it well. You are quite a senior member of the Knesset, although you have had a long break in service. But in the end, because of a rotation policy, you reentered the Knesset, so I would request that you read the law and then you will know what I am basing this on. I do not need the Knesset's approval for these two appointments. I have acted in accordance with the law and as the law requires, not on my own. However, Mr Chairman, I also came here today to make an announcement about political problems, and I will ask for the Knesset's approval of that announcement, at the end of the debate.

There is at the moment what is called the European initiative. [further interrputions from Knesset members] You are wrong, sir. Read the law again and you will know. [further interruptions] Please give me the book, please give me the book. [protracted interrputions, explained by announcer as MK's demanding that Begin seek Knesset approval for even the acting defense minister's post]

I would like to hear. Mr Shahal, you asked a question; you even tried to make a demand. Turn to page 92 in the Knesset code and read Paragraph D. "A minister, apart from the prime minister, whose term of office in the government has ceased: The government will decide upon another minister to fulfill his post. The decision requires the Knesset's approval"--just a minute--"deciding upon a new minister." Now there is another paragraph, "as long as the government has not done as stated above, the prime minister will fulfill the post of that minister." Now Knesset approval is needed for that appointment.

According to the law...you have no idea of the law; you have no idea of the law. What are you shouting about, MK Peres? To appoint a new minister--please sit down, I am speaking now. To appoint a new minister to replace a minister who has resigned, the approval of the Knesset is specifically required. To fulfill the post of the minister who has resigned, as long as no new minister has been appointed, according to the law, no Knesset approval is required.

However, I have no weapons against ignorance. When the Knesset approves my announcement, it will also approve this section of the speech. There are no weapons against ignorance. [shouting from Knesset members; Knesset Speaker Berman tries to stop the interruptions.] I do not agree with that.... Iam speaking, I do not agree with that. Mr Shahal, excuse me, I would like.... but I do not agree, am I not allowed to disagree? Mr Shahal, please do not interrupt me, all right? May I.... I have announced that because people who do not understand the law are shouting that even what I have said in accordance with the law requires Knesset approval, so my entire announcement will stand for Knesset approval and if the Knesset.... Why are you shouting? What are these shouts? Such ignorance. You have no idea of the law. So they will also approve this part of my announcement. [shouting continues]

You are behaving like this in parliament? Did we ever behave like this when we were in the opposition? [shouting continues] Please do not interrupt me.... MK Alloni, please be parlaimentary; I do not agree to your question. I am not asking for questions. I am asking you to listen to what I have to say. Please do not interrupt me, MK Alloni. [shouting continues] With all due respect, Mr Speaker, I would like to say that there is sometimes behavior in the Knesset the likes of which I cannot remember as a member of the Knesset for 31 years. What, nevertheless, has happened? Whom have I insulted when I am trying to give a political announcement? I have an opposition in front of me, and it does not stop heckling, interrupting. There has never been such a thing in the Knesset. You do not have to tell me about the history of the Knesset. When I entered the Knesset you were still going to school, apparently to primary school. [shouting from Knesset members]

Mr Speaker, there is what is called the European initiative. It will be called--it is made up of two proposals by certain European countries. The first one is: to recognize the murderers' organization, called the PLO in English, as a partner in the negotiations for a solution to the problems of Eretz Yisra'el. Second: to recognize the right of the Arabs who are inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip to what is called the right to self-determination, that is, in simple language, the establishment of a state called a Palestinian state.

I have come to this podium, Mr Speaker, to say that these proposals by several European countries may jeopardize Israel's existence--not only its security, the future of our people, not only its security. I would like the presidents and heads of state and foreign ministers of the European countries to be kind enough to read the document called the Palestinian Charter well and yesterday's resolution by the greatest organization within the PLO, called Fatah, in Damascus.

I would request the foreign minister to send these two documents to all the presidents, to all the heads of state, to all the foreign ministers of the European countries, because I am convinced that many of them have not read them, just as many of the heads of the European countries did not read "Mein Kampf" in the 1930's. And then they will know that there is no exaggeration in what I have said. This is as simple as that: the existence of our nation, the existence of our state.

The organization called the PLO in English is an organization of murderers [interruption by MK Ge'ula Kohen].... The terrorist organization called the PLO; there has not been one like it in the history of mankind. The entire power of the Soviet Union stands behind it, in the supply of weapons and in the form of instruction. We have documents in our possession, written in Russian and English, given to members of that organization of murderers after they ended courses in the Soviet Union, on the use of explosive materials and the conducting of other combat actions.

This organization has a budget of $1 million a day and it receives these giant sums every day and every year from the countries producing oil, which have dozens and hundreds of billions of dollars at their disposal, and this organization has 3.3 million targets in Eretz Yisra'el. It has never ever carried out an attack against any military objective. All its fighting is directed against the Jewish civilian population. Its whole objective is to kill a Jew just because he is a Jew and so every man, woman and child in Israel is a target for its members or its explosives, and Europe wants to give recognition to an organization of this sort and to demand that we recognize it.

We, the Jewish nation, lived in Europe for a thousand years. We developed its culture. We helped in its economic development. We took part in its political life. We were persecuted. Apart from Denmark, there is no country in Europe that did not expel the Jews. All the rest of the European countries expelled Jews at one time or another. There was the expulsion of Jews who wandered from country to country and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Volga. That continent was soaked with Jewish blood in every generation until our generation.

One of the European countries bears direct responsibility for the extermination of 6 million Jews, including 1.5 million children. That country will not be cleansed of its responsibility until the end of all the generations. It is true that one, and only one, prime minister acted correctly and went to the Warsaw ghetto, fell on his knees and begged pardon and atoned and repented before those who stood up in the last rebellion and, with rifles, defended their human dignity, not, any more, their lives, against the most powerful army in Europe, until they, too, fell in the battle. No other person has done what Mr Brandt did and I would recommend to several other people to do as he did, to go to the Warsaw ghetto and kneel and beg pardon and atone for what was done to our people. It has been wounded for all the generations, wounded for all the generations because not only 1.5 million children were exterminated, but also great Torah sages, our most talented scientists--what could not have emerged from those lovely, intelligent 1.5 million children who were wasted, after having been torn from the mothers' arms, in the gas chambers by that nation.

And now the government of that nation will come and tell us, the tiny remnant of the Jewish people, that we should recognize a second Nazi extermination organization which passed a resolution in Damascus yesterday saying that the State of Israel must be exterminated, that the Zionist entity must be destroyed militarily and ideologically, in all its meanings, under the eyes of all, in the ears of all, and now the government of that people, that bears that same historic responsibility, will come and call upon the entire world to recognize that organization of murderers, against a country in which those saved from a holocaust, the likes of which there has never been since the Lord created man and man created satan, have gathered.

And there is a second country that fell to its knees under the blows of the Nazi army. It surrendered. There was only a small group that dared revolt. And it established a special regime that announced it would collaborate with victorious Germany, with its police and with its secret police and that government that met in Vichy handed over all the Jews of France to the destroying enemy and most of the Jews of France were indeed handed over and were taken to Auschwitz and were turned into ash. Now the government of that nation that bears direct responsibility because it extradited [the Jews] comes and demands that we recognize the murderers' organization, it demands that we conduct negotiations with it.... [interruptions from Knesset members]

What will we conduct negotiations about? About self-destruction? About the extermination of the Zionist entity ideologically and militarily? About the murder of the children of Israel? Wait, patience, Mr Philosopher [shouting from Knesset members].... Mr Philosopher.... I said all the French, I said the Vichy regime, that was all the Frenchmen... [uproar in Knesset] There was no nation in Europe a part of which did not collaborate with the murders.

It is true, in both France, Belgium and Holland, and in Norway, there were people who saved Jews and we call them the righteous of the world's nations and we will never forget them all the days of our lives and we will establish forests in their honor, but the bitter truth is that most of them collaborated with the exterminating enemy and so only a tiny remnant remained of the Jews of Europe and those same countries will now come and tell us how to conduct our affairs from the aspect of our nation's security and future and they will recognize that murderers's organization and tell us: Recognize it, conduct negotiations with it; and they will advise the United States of America: Recognize it and conduct negotiations with it. It is a worthy partner. [last word in English] [shouting from Knesset members]

Oh, Yosi, Yosi, [not further identified] how little you have learned in your life, how little. How much you still have to learn. What about Italy? I will tell you what about Italy. There was a period in Italy during the war, when the fascist government collaborated with the Nazi government and extradited Jews to it but there were partisans, and we call them the righteous of the world's nations, who defended Jews and hid them and, to our great regret, they were a minority and so I said that in the whole of Europe [shouting from Knesset members] ...I mentioned Holland and I said what happened in Holland, I mentioned Holland. You are telling me....[shouting in Knesset] Mr Wilner...[words indistinct because of shouting in Knesset] Ribbentrop and Molotov made an agreement....[more shouting in Knesset] [word indistinct] an agreement with Stalin...no, there was not. And I saw, with my own eyes, the trains with the fuel going from the Soviet Union to Nazi Germany.

[Shouting from Mr Wilner] and in the border town called (Briz) in Lithuania, two armies stood, the Nazi and the Soviet armies, and they took leave of each other with a salute. You should know this. We will not forget that. [Further heckling from Mr Wilner, Knesset speaker calls him to order] It is thanks to Wilner that I am alive. Thank you very much. Mr Speaker, I would like to say specifically, as I have said from the beginning and enumerated country after country, it is true that there were righteous people in the European countries and we will be grateful to them for all the generations, but the nations of Europe also collaborated with the exterminator and extradited Jews and they cannot, they have no moral right, to tell us how to arrange our security and they have no moral right to recognize the murderers' organization which only last night decided that the state of the Jews must be destroyed and they have no moral right to call upon the United States to provide this recognition and so...[Mr Wilner heckles, Knesset speaker stops him] so much for that murderers' organization.

I know about the term self-determination. Mr Speaker, we have never denied the great Arab people the right to self-determination. We respect it and its great contribution to human culture. But today the right to self-determination of the Arab people takes its form in the existence of 21 sovereign states, from the Persian Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean and we can go to every free, justice-seeking man and ask him to weigh the following question; Does human justice require that a 22d Arab state be established on the back of the state of the Jews, inside Eretz Yisra'el, on the mountain, so that it should endanger the very existence of that state or aspire to its destruction with the aid of the Soviet Union and with the aid of all the rejectionist countries, and the oil producers who raise the price of oil every 3 months and who are earning tens of billions of dollars, all of them....[interruption from Mr Tubi, who is warned by speaker]

It will not help you. I will finish my speech. [shouting from Knesset members] Nothing will help you, all this obstruction is in vain. I will finish what I have to say. [shouting from Knesset members] Mr Uri Avneri, I know you are a Palestinian supporter [last word in English] but at least be quiet, if you are not ashamed. Why are you shouting? You are a Palestinian supporter, you are prepared to hand over Judaea and Samaria to 'Arafat, I know that.

I do not want to say what such a policy should be, I have said. I do not want to call it by its right name, but why must you shout? What do you want from Ben-Gurion, may he rest in peace, I do not know. [Knesset speaker calls Mr Avneri to order] I do not know what you want from Ben-Gurion, may he rest in peace, why are you shouting about Ben-Gurion?

This, then, is the question: What is the right to self-determination? Do the Arab people not have such a right? The question is whether the 22d state, which would endanger the very existence of the state of the Jews, should be established. Mr Speaker, because of this we reject what is called the European initiative and I am happy to announce from this podium, and to point out, that the United States of America has taken a stand against this with all its power and it has also announced that if a certain resolution is submitted to the Security Council, one that changes the foundations upon which the Camp David agreements were based, it, the United States of America, will use a veto so that that resolution will not be passed.

And, from the Knesset podium, I want to express gratitude and thanks to the U.S. President and Secretary of State Muskie for their announcement and determination to prevent this European initiative from being expressed; but, but--I will tell you, Mr Uri Avneri, you think it is clever to be cynical? It is not clever at all.

It is not clever at all. First you quoted Ben-Gurion, now Jabotinsky, who else will you quote today? What connection do you have with those people? What did you learn from them? Did you learn about a Palestinian state from them? Yes, you know what Jabotinsky said to me. Yes. Everything is written in this world. Everything. [shouts, laughter from the Knesset]

But I want to say to the European countries, directly, and let nobody say that I am intervening in the domestic affairs of other countries: There is intervention today. Several countries have not stopped demanding that this government, which is supported by the majority of the Knesset, which has been given the trust of the nation, should leave and another one should replace it, one that will be more convenient, that is what they say. That is intervention.

I will act as a free man and call upon all the nations of Europe, most of whom are sympathetic to Israel. They do not want either its extermination or its jeopardy. They are linked to us spiritually because they saw how there were five attempts to destroy us and how we fought for our lives. France was also our ally. We also fought together with Frenchmen and there were other countries in Europe and I appeal to them from the Knesset podium: Know that the official policy of your countries may jeopardize the state of the Jews and the tiny remnant of the Jewish people. Do not let them implement it. You are free men, living in democratic countries.

I call upon all the members of the parliaments, they include people who are our firm friends, not to be silent, not to stand against us, but to work to prevent recognition of that murderers' organization and to prevent an announcement that a Palestinian state must be established in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, which will be a danger to our very existence.

Mr Speaker, the problem of Jerusalem. On 17 September 1978, on the last day of the Camp David deliberations, I had the honor to reply to a letter by the U.S. President, in a letter written with the agreement of the Israeli delegation composed of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman and myself. This is what that letter said: Dear President, I have the honor to inform you, Mr President, that on 28 June 1967, the Knesset legislated the following law: The government is empowered by a decree to apply the law, the jurisdiction and administration of the state to any part of Eretz Yisra'el, as stated in that decree.

On the basis of this law, the Government of Israel, on July 1967, ordered Jerusalem to be one city, indivisible, in English: An indivisible city [last three words in English] the capital of the State of Israel. I signed it. We sent the letter. It was publicized. It was appended to the Camp David agreements. In Alexandria I read it to the president of Egypt. He knows its exact contents. Today I want to announce that that is our position, that is the government's position, I am sure that is the position of the decisive majority of the Knesset, as the vote proved in the first reading of MK Ge'ula Kohen's draft law concerning Jerusalem as the capital city. The truth is that the contents of that draft law has nothing additional or new concerning the contents of the letter I read to you. However, I want to inform you that if anybody, whoever it is, demands, for any objective at all, that we, the Government of Israel, should work to freeze the draft law as I mentioned it, we will reject that demand and that appeal without any hesitation.

The Knesset is above the Cabinet, not the other way round. The Knesset began the legislation process. It has sovereignty of decision and it should continue freely with the legislative process. The Cabinet will not intervene at all and it will decide as it has decided and we, as I said earlier, reject any appeal or demand for what is called freezing the process concerning that draft law.

Mr Speaker, on the visit to France by the head of the Catholic Church, the Pope John Paul II, he received a Jewish delegation and as we have read, he expressed his willingness to visit Eretz Yisra'el. In the name of the Government of Israel, I am sending the pope our warm invitation to visit our country, Eretz Yisra'el. We can promise him a reception with all the honor due to him, first as head of the Catholic Church, but also as a human being. He is one of the few in his town who helped to save Jews. To our regret, there were very few like him. But we will not forget the acts of charity he performed for us.

And among the righteous of the world's nations, there was one country in those days that saved all the Jews, to the last man, and its name is Denmark and we will be grateful to it until the last generation. We will never forget.

BEGIN COMMENTS ON SHARON'S CANDIDACY FOR DEFENSE PORTFOLIO

TA022110 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[By Yehoshu'a Bitzur and Avraham Tirosh]

[Excerpt] "If I brought to the Cabinet and to the Knesset a proposal to appoint Ari'el Sharon defense minister, I do not know who would vote for him. Probably this proposal would not have been passed. It is questionable too whether Sharon would have managed to work and cooperate with the people in the defense establishment," Prime Minister Menahem Begin told this to MA'ARIV last night.

Mr Begin expressed his discontent with Sharon's "unbridled remarks" at the Cabinet meeting yesterday: "He does not know how to restrain himself." Begin noted that two coalition factions informed him in advance that they would certainly not vote for Mr Sharon's appointment as defense minister. Mr Begin also believes that the NRP--at least part of it--would have voted against the appointment and there is controversy over Sharon even in the Herut faction.

Mr Begin said he was warned in advance that it would be difficult for many persons in the defense establishment to find a common language with Sharon "because of his temperament. He wants to decide everything on his own, at his own discretion."

Sharon Will Support Begin

TA022111 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 2 Jun 80 p 1

[By A. Kinarti]

[Excerpt] Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon said that at yesterday's Cabinet meeting and in earlier talks with the prime minister, he made his position on Israel's defense and on the defense minister's appointment very clear. Sharon declined to say whether he was contemplating resignation from his office in the wake of the disagreement between the prime minister and himself on the appointment of the defense minister. Minister Sharon talked to the DAVAR correspondent last night.

He pointed out that the prime minister is well aware of his position. Sharon has a firm opinion on this issue. His personal conclusions are not a matter for speculation and guesses.

Regarding the prime minister's announcement in the Knesset this afternoon about his temporary appointment for the defense minister's post, Sharon said that no one can oppose this and that the entire coalition will probably vote in favor of it. Regarding the permanent appointment of a defense minister--which may take place at a later date in the next few weeks--Sharon says: "We shall see. There is plenty of time." Sharon reiterated: "I have told the prime minister what I had to say on this matter."

Sources on Begin-Sharon Relations

TA012003 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Our political correspondent reports that today's Cabinet discussion was overshadowed by the criticism Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon leveled at the prime minister because of his hesitations over appointing the right person, as Minister Sharon phrased it, to the post of minister of defense. Our political correspondent Elimlekh Ram surveys the relations between Ari'el Sharon and Menahem Begin and recalls some of the exchanges of remarks between them at today's Cabinet session.

Today, Cabinet ministers felt it was doubtful whether Menahem Begin really wants Ari'el Sharon to continue to serve in his government. Ari'el Sharon has also apparently decided to accept the challenge and give battle, although it is worth stressing that the minister of agriculture does not intend to resign; in any event, not now, before he has completed missions he regards as most important and that have not yet been completed: a large-scale settlement program in Judaea, Samaria, the Jordan Rift Valley, the Golan Heights, the Galilee and the Qatif area.

The bitter argument continues. In any event, there were people in the government today who said: The prime minister apparently wants a government without pilots or paratroopers.

BEGIN HOLDS FIRST MEETING AS DEFENSE MINISTER

TA021246 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Today Prime Minister and Defense Minister Menahem Begin held the first meeting with the IDF General Staff in his capacity as defense minister, where the events in Judaea and Samaria were discussed and the issue of the cuts in the defense budget was also raised, just as other issues which had not been specified were raised. Our military correspondent Roni Daniyel has returned from the army headquarters: [begin recording]

[Daniyel] The first meeting of Mr Begin as defense minister with the members of the General Staff forum was preceded by meetings with Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori and with the director general of the ministry, Yosef Ma'ayan. Later, the prime minister and defense minister met for a tete-a-tete talk with the chief of staff before he entered the meeting hall, where the IDF generals were already waiting for him for a discussion that lasted about 2 hours.

[Begin] We had one of the most pleasant talks held in recent years.

[Daniyel] Was the budget issue raised?

[Begin] It was raised. Everyone understood my answer. No doubt there will be a cut in the expenses. The question is: How much? Experts from the finance and defense ministries discussed this last week, the chief of staff held talks with me and with the finance minister, and we will hold another, joint, tripartite debate. I am almost sure we will reach an agreement.

[Television military correspondent 'Amiram Nir] From the conversation you held with the generals and with the chief of staff at the debate, now have you gained the impression that the army commanders accept the need to cut?

[Begin] They have talked about it with regret, which is understandable to me. However, this morning I also held a conversation with the Defense Ministry director general and I heard things that are certainly encouraging. There is a willingness to take into consideration the country's economic situation. The question is with what sum, in what manner to do so. We will continue to discuss this.

[Daniyel] How will you divide your time between the Defense Ministry and the prime minister's office?

[Begin] This is a question that can be answered simply; First of all, I am, as we all know, the prime minister. Do not forget that all along the consultations held on the security issue [were with me]: The defense minister could not make decisions without holding consultations with me in certain areas. These consultations will continue, of course, and I have a military secretary who is a dear friend, he is Brigadier General Poran. Either directly or through him I will receive all the information. With the telephone, there is, after all, modern technology.

Besides, I will be at the Defense Ministry every Thursday from the morning until night. On those days I will see the chief of staff for a conversation which will last 1 or 1 and 1/2 hours. I will also see the director general of the Defense Ministry for a long conversation and, if necessary, I will also see generals, commanders of the various commands and other commanders. I will also receive people from the outside: ambassadors, representatives of UNIFIL, etc.

At any rate, I will work a full day and devote it to the Defense Ministry. It will be the Thursday when the Knesset is not in session. In addition, I will devote attention and work to the Defense Ministry every day by means of the reports which will be submitted to me and by making decisions, holding consultations.

We will manage; it is not an unprecedented thing. There have been precedents for such things both in the State of Israel and in other countries, except the fact of the matter is that I did not want it, nor do I now want it. Today I am working within the framework of the law, there is no other alternative. As I told you before, I hope this will be a short period. [end recording]

Peres Criticizes Begin

TA021715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Head of the opposition Shim'on Peres said at the Knesset debate that the nation was not expecting anything from the prime minister except for the announcement on his resignation. The Labor Party leader said that the defense issue was time consuming. He severely criticized the prime minister for having devoted only 1 day a week to the Defense Ministry. Shim'on Peres added that the prime minister had made an effort to divert attention from the issue of the appointment of a deputy minister to an nonexistent minister. [as heard]

Our correspondent Tzvi Yisra'eli notes that the Alignment claims that the prime minister's decision to appoint Mordekhay Tzipori as deputy defense minister is illegal. This claim was leveled at Menahem Begin while the latter was making his speech. However, he did not react to it.

The head of the Knesset Alignment faction, Moshe Shahal, rushed to write a letter to the Cabinet legal adviser. In the letter, Shahal asked the legal adviser to ban the appointment in order to avoid an obstacle that would not add to the honor of the government and the Knesset. Only an appointed minister, MK Shahl said, can appoint a deputy for himself.

At this time the Knesset debate is continuing.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHAMIR: NO LONGER OPPOSED TO CAMP DAVID

TA021946 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] In an interview in a Swedish newspaper, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that at one time he opposed the Camp David accords. However, he now thinks that they are the only way to peace. The newspaper, SVENSKA DAGBLADET, quotes Yitzhaq Shamir's remarks to the effect that the settlements are not the reason for the unrest in the West Bank and that Arab violence against Jews was nothing new.

SHELI SPOKESMAN REACTS TO RECENT FATAH RESOLUTIONS

TA020858 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0840 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Tel Aviv, 2 Jun--Ran Kohen, one of the Sheli top men, who had held meetings with senior PLO leaders in the past, claims that even if the radicalization of the Fatah positions after about 2 years of restraint is an extremist reaction to the Israeli Cabinet's extremism, the Fatah leaders must know that all of Israel will fight them if they try to implement the plan to annihilate Israel. Only moderation from this side will encourage moderation on the other side and make possible an agreement on peace between the two peoples.

BRIEFS

INTERIOR MINISTRY ADVISER--Reserve Maj Gen Rehav'am Ze'evi will become the interior minister's adviser on coordination, supervision and control in Interior Ministry, police and prison authority relationships. Minister Burg has asked him to draw up a document with proposals for this cooperation, divisions of power and reciprocity between these institutions. In his report, Ze'evi will consider the new police proposal for realignment which was presented to the interior minister a few days ago. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 25 May 80 TA]

ETHIOPIA

MINISTER NOTES STRONGER RELATIONS WITH DJIBOUTI

LD021126 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0500 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The foreign minister of Djibouti yesterday took over the office and residence of the Embassy of Djibouti in socialist Ethiopia from Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, foreign minister of Ethiopia.

Handing over the keys of the embassy office and residence, on Bole Road, Comrade Dr Feleke said that the main proof of strengthening of relations between socialist Ethiopia and Djibouti was the establishment of embassies. The comrade minister went on to say that the office and residence of the embassy was a gift from socialist Ethiopia.

After receiving the key of the embassy from Comrade Dr Feleke, the Djibouti foreign minister said that since Djibouti has achieved its independence, many steps have been taken toward mutual cooperation after several bilateral talks between the two neighboring countries. He thanked socialist Ethiopia again for all the aid it is giving Djibouti.

PDRY PARTY DELEGATION BRINGS MESSAGE FOR MENGISTU

LD021858 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 2 Jun 80 EA

[Text] A high-level PDRY delegation led by Comrade Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee for Foreign Relations, arrived in Addis Ababa today. Comrade Muhammad Salih Muti' and his delegation are in Addis Ababa to deliver a special message to Comrade Chairman Mengistu to deliver a special message to Comrade Chirman Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, from Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chirman of the presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council.

The high-level PDRY delegation led by Comrade Muhammad Salih Muti' was met at Bole International Airport by Comrade Berhanu Baye, member of the Standing Committee of the PMAC in charge of foreign affairs; Comrade Fiseha Geda, chief of protocol in the office of the chairman; Comrade Dr Amare Tekle, director of the African and Middle East department of the foreign ministry; Comrade Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani, PDRY ambassador to socialist Ethiopia, and other members of the PDRY embassy.

KENYA

PRESIDENT MOI SPEAKS ON ECONOMY, UGANDA

LD011636 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0850 GMT 1 Jun 80 EA

[Speech by Kenyan President Moi in Nairobi on the occasion of Mandaraka Day--live]

[Excerpts] In the field of economic performance, the most significant, pervading factor over the past 12 months has been a buildup in the difficulties which in practice we can neither avoid nor control. As I have pointed out before, Kenya's economy, with all its roots in human efforts, is now being very seriously affected by global impact of inflation and stagnation, by the weakness of commodity markets and by the lamentable continued failure to deal with the huge and dangerous gap between opulence on one hand and poverty on the other.

But there have been natural hazards as well, reflected most acutely in the recent long, dry season. Two particular consequences of that drought must be mentioned: We were challenged by and had to overcome both a food crisis and an energy crisis. While these two crises were not new in the sense that we had some manifestation of them in the past, they were serious enough to show how truly vulnerable our economy is to weather conditions. Moreover, and with regard to energy, we should all now have been able to appreciate how many of our productive enterprises are dependent on electricity.

With regard to the longer term situation it is clear that the numbers of people in Kenya now demand what may be described as a comprehensive food policy. Indeed, the government is already in the process formulating such a policy. The details of that national food policy will be made known in due time, but I can tell you today that it will embrace among many other considerations such issues as land use, productivity of our soil, greater application of modern technology, determination of appropriate producer prices, agricultural credits, intensive agricultural research and the mechanics of food storage and distribution.

At this point, I would like to draw one conclusion. Many of the stresses or constraints facing us do indeed have their origin in global happenings or inequitable international practices in the economic field. But when it comes to solutions and countermeasures, it would be completely idle to accept that these in turn could magically appear from outside our own borders. The major burden in the development of this nation must fall upon the Kenyans themselves. It is the Kenyans who must gear themselves for the task of increasing productivity in agriculture, in manufacturing industries and throughout the whole array of what are called the service industries.

In the next phase of industrialization of our country, the private sector and enterprise will be expected to play a very important role with, or course, guidance from the government in the form of policies and regulations. In this connection there is now widespread recognition--and I believe appreciation--of the efforts and provisions made by the Republic of Kenya not only to attract but also protect capital as well as the rights of individuals or institutions representating the source of such capital. My government does not contemplate making any change in this fundamental and fruitful strategy.

However, we expect foreign companies to understand the urgent importance of involving local capital and enterprise in their activities. I take this opportunity to repeat that we expect foreign companies to respond positively to my government's emphasis on the need for meaningful involvement of Kenyans in the context of shareholding and of management. Perhaps I should say that in some other countries requirements of this kind have been written into law. So far as Kenya is concerned, we do not consider it necessary to introduce legislation aimed at forcing foreign companies to sell shares to Kenyans since, in my judgement, such a fair and frank statement of the government's views will have a more productive outcome. In any case, careful analysis clearly shows that such local involvement is in the direct interest of any foreign company. But I must add that if there is no visible and substantial progress in this matter, we shall certainly use other instruments to achieve the objective.

Now there is one final subject which I wish to mention briefly. Madaraka Day is not really a suitable occasion for any detailed review of regional or international affairs. However, I must let you know that I am far from happy with the pattern of events in Uganda.

Only a few months ago it seemed that things had at last started moving along the right lines, but most recent happenings and circumstances have now added up to a lengthy catalogue of difficulties.

I believe I am right in stating that all the recognized leaders in Uganda must somehow become involved in shaping an ultimate solution for their country and that such a solution must somehow receive the genuine endorsement of all Ugandan people. Only then can there be the stability necessary for effective programs of social recovery and economic development. Any solution imposed from outside will not, I am sure, work, nor would it be in any case right. [applause]

To us, of course, Uganda is a sister country and whatever anxieties we now feel spring constructively from the desire that a good neighbor atmosphere between us will always prevail and that, being a neighbor, we will stand ready to assist whenever our resources and abilities permit. In this spirit we will attend the summit meeting of leaders from Uganda, Tanzania, Uganda [as heard] and Kenya scheduled for June, that is Friday next week, 1980, at Arusha to discuss Uganda's situation in the hope that a solution that can (?erase) problems will be found. [applause]

My dear countrymen, I have attempted today to give you a brief and factual picture of some of our national affairs and problems. In regard to the coming year there is no doubt in my mind that practical difficulties, especially economic ones, will tend to increase rather than diminish. But given our vital commitment to national unity and the mutual trust which links government and people together, we will certainly overcome all challenges. With the philosophy of Nyayo as the keystone of our moral strength, let us all continue to work together in the task of nation-building for the peace, stability and prosperity of every Kenyan family and our country as a whole. Thank you. [applause]

OFFICIAL ISSUES STATEMENT ON CHOLERA OUTBREAK

LD011608 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Jun 80 EA

[Text] Kenyans have been assured that the government is working round the clock to contain the cholera situation. The assurance was given by an assistant minister for health, Dr. Elon Wameyo. He urged all Kenyans to assist the government in its efforts to deal with the disease by maintaining high standards of personal hygiene. In an appeal to the people, Dr Wameyo said that personal hygiene was the best weapon to fight cholera. Dr Wameyo said that the recent outbreak of cholera in isolated areas of the republic had been effectively contained by the government. He stated that in order to ensure that there was no reoccurrence, Wananchi should do their best to maintain hygiene conditions and to report suspected cases to authority.

UGANDA

FORMER PRESIDENT LULE REPORTEDLY TO RETURN 5 JUNE

LD021644 Dar es Salaam in English to east Africa 1600 GMT 2 Jun 80 EA

[Text] Kampala--Sources in Kampala said today that Professor Yusuf Lule, a former Ugandan president, returns to Uganda sometime this week. Professor Lule was the first Ugandan president after the fall of dictator Idi Amin last year. He ruled for about 3 months before falling out with Uganda's National Consultative Council when he made appointments to high government posts without consulting it. Professor Lule, in a message to the Military Commission chairman, Paulo Muwanga, said he had decided to return home on Thursday, 5th June and would be grateful if the necessary security and other arrangements could be made. The sources said that the Military Commission chairman, Ndugu Paulo Muwanga, has welcomed the professor home saying security and other arrangements were being made. The professor left the country on June 22d last year and is at present reportedly in Nairobi, Kenya.

OBTE STRESSES RECONCILIATION, RECONSTRUCTION

LD021120 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 2 Jun 80 EA

[Text] The former president of Uganda, Dr Obote, has told a congregation of the All Saints Church in Kampala that the calamity which befell Uganda during Amin's reign of terror was a test put to Ugandans by God. Dr Obote, who has been preaching tolerance and reconciliation among Ugandans since he returned home last week after 9 years of exile in Tanzania, stressed that reconciliation ought to go in God [sentence as heard].

Welcoming Dr Obote back, the Rev [name indistinct] called on the Ugandan People's Congress president and his family to guide Ugandans in the reconstruction currently going on in the (?country). In his sermon, [remainder of sentence indistinct].

Dr Obote was accompanied by his wife, Mrs Maria Obote. Others who attended the service were the minister for animal husbandry, Mr Nkwastbe; the minister of co-operatives and marketing, Mr Obua Otuwa; and the chief of staff, Brig David Oyite Ojok.

UNLF OFFICIAL WARNS PUBLIC ON PLANNED ELECTIONS

LD021942 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Jun 80 EA

[Excerpt] The vice chairman of the Uganda National Liberation Front Military Commission, Mr Yoweri Museveni, has advised the people to take precautions in the forthcoming elections to insure that they do not elect leaders who can only (?dictate), grab and confuse the masses. Mr Museveni, who was speaking as a guest of honor at celebrations organized by the people of Kigaragara and (Kajohome) in Mbarara District to mark the fall of dictator Amin, appealed to Ugandans to unite and avoid the mistakes of the past. He said the problems facing the country came as a result of differences [words indistinct]. Through differences, he said, dictator Amin emerged only to destroy life and economy. He again condemned malpractices such as Magendo [trade malpractices] and smuggling. He said as vice chairman of the Military Commission one of his duties will be to watch against smugglers and other perpetrators of Magendo.

On rehabilitation and reconstruction, the vice chairman informed the people that the Military Commission has very limited funds in the treasury. He charged that since very long in the past some officials in key positions only carried out assignments in which they saw an opportunity to gain or to eat, as he put it [sentence as heard].

BRIEFS

FRG AID TO ETHIOPIA--The FRG has granted 6 million birr for the strengthening and equipping of a water development institution being constructed by the Ethiopian Water Resources Development Authority in Awasa, Sidamo region. In a statement released today, the authority announced that the EEC had also granted 300,000 birr for the same purpose. The 6 million birr grant was made by the FRG Government in accordance with the agreement signed between the FRG and socialist Ethiopia in 1977. The construction of the Awasa Water Development Institution, which is one of only a few in Africa, will be completed in mid-1981. The institution will accommodate between 120 and 150 students for various water development courses, according to the Ethiopian Water Resources Development Authority. At present five experts from the FRG are helping in the construction and organization of the institution. [Text] [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 30 May 80 LD/EA]

CAMEROON

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION BEGINS IN YAOUNDE

AB021909 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The first annual ordinary session of the National Assembly for the legislative year 1980-81 has begun meeting in Yaounde to examine the budget for the next financial year and to debate a number of government bills.

The members of cabinet have examined the new national budget of 246 billion francs [CFA] to be presented to the first ordinary session of the National Assembly, which opened today. A communique issued after today's cabinet meeting stated that the new budget [words indistinct] of about 89 billion francs, that is, 31.8 percent over the previous budget. The new working budget is 163,2 billion francs while the investment budget amounts to 82.7 billion francs.

President Ahmadou Ahidjo has stressed the need for a rigorous management of the budget and reminded cabinet members of the present world economic crisis which equally affects the country.

CHAD

POSITIONS REPORTEDLY UNCHANGED FOLLOWING OUEDDEI OFFENSIVE

AB020934 Paris AFP in French 1143 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 1 June (AFP)--Five days after the big military offensive launched by the forces loyal to President Goukouni Oueddei against the Northern Armed Forces (FAN) of Mr Hissein Habre, the positions of the combattants have apparently not changed, and the city of Ndjamena is more isolated than ever before.

None of the 60,000 Chadian refugees in Kousseri on the Cameroonian side of the Chari River, have been able to get to the Chadian capital since the beginning of the week, since crossing the river has been rendered impossible by the fire to which the boatmen are subjected.

The Chad news agency (ATP) announced that the coal route (passage for pirogues going to and from Kousseri), the economic and military stronghold of the FAN, was now blocked by fire from fighters for legality. Consequently, those who go to the area do so at their own risk. The Red Cross has not been able to evacuate wounded persons by canoe as before.

On the battlefield, fighting is going on mainly around the Chagoua Bridge south of the town which is still held by the FAN. According to witnesses, these clashes have caused many casualties, but actual figures are difficult to come by.

Last Thursday the news agency published that the head of state, Mr Goukouni Oueddei, visited some of the frontlines and saw the war effort being made by the legal forces to put an end to the FAN rebellion. The agency which did not give any details about this visit, however, stated that the survival of Chad depends on the ability and will of the forces loyal to the transitional National Union Government to wipe out the FAN described as the virus of national disintegration.

Several children continue to die in Kousseri everyday from measles which broke out last March in this Cameroonian district invaded by Chadian refugees. On Wednesday and Thursday alone, 19 victims of this plague were buried. In spite of the Cameroonian Government's efforts, most of the refugees live in unhealthy conditions and many of them have not as yet received a grain of the sorghum whose distribution started 2 months ago.

CONGO

GABONESE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT; COMMUNIQUE SIGNED

AB021315 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The visit of the Gabonese Government delegation led by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Martin Bongo, ended today. A Gabon-Congo Joint Commission met this morning in Libreville for the signing ceremony of a final communique, which was signed for the Congolese side by Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and his Gabonese counterpart.

Final communique: The Gabon-Congolese Joint Commission, here after called the commission, set up by the General Cooperation Accord of 8 September 1976 between the People's Republic of Congo and the Republic of Gabon, held their first meeting in Brazzaville from 26 May to 1 June 1980. The Congolese delegation was led by Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau for External Relations, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. The Gabonese delegation was led by His Excellency Mr Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

Several points of interest to the bilateral cooperation between the People's Republic of Congo and the Republic of Gabon were included in the agenda of this session, namely, trade accords, cooperation in the cultural, scientific and technical fields, cooperation in the field of posts and telecommunications, transport, and border problems, examination of the draft rules of procedure of the Joint Commission, application of the accord in the field of manpower and employment, exchange of instrument of ratification of the cooperation accord signed in 1976.

During their meeting, the two delegations agreed to be guided by the principles laid down during the conference of (Sangfiley) in 1976 during the official visit of President Marian Ngouabi, on matters of cooperation between the two countries; and then by resolutions of the first economic summit of Lagos and especially by the common political will expressed by His Excellency Alhaji Omar Bongo, president of the republic, secretary general and founder of the Gabonese Democratic Party and by His Excellency Col Dennis Sassou-N'Guesso, president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, president of the republic and head of state.

To this end, and considering the traditional bonds of friendship which have always existed between our two peoples, the two delegations agreed to pursue the search for ways and means to strengthen and develop the many forms of cooperation established between the two sister countries.

As part of their work the two countries' delegations visited (Bianagal), (Lidomo) and Franceville. The two parties expressed their full satisfaction at the efforts made by each party to strengthen their cooperation. They expressed their satisfaction at the atmosphere of understanding which marked their meeting at the end of which the two delegation leaders signed the minutes and rules of procedure of the Joint Commission.

During their stay in Brazzaville, the leader of the Gabonese delegation was received by His Excellency President Dennis Sassou-N'Guesso to whom he conveyed a message from his brother and great friend, President Alhaji Omar Bongo. The leader of the Gabonese delegation, on behalf of his delegation and on his own behalf, asked the leader of the Congolese delegation to convey to President Dennis Sassou-N'Guesso and the whole Congolese people their sincere thanks for the warm reception given them during their stay in Congo.

The two delegations agreed to hold the second session of the Joint Commission in Gabon in the second fortnight of May 1981 at a date to be determined through diplomatic channels.

Done in Brazzaville 1 June 1980, for the government of the People's Republic of Congo, member of the Political Bureau for External Relations, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Pierre Nze; for the Government of the Republic of Gabon, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Martin Bongo.

GABON

CRUDE OIL PRICE RAISED BY $2 PER BARREL

AB021737 Libreville L'UNION in French 27 May 80 p 1

[Text] The Gabonese Government decided on Saturday to increase the selling price of its oil. In fact, the prices of the various grades of Gabonese crude oil have been uniformly increased by $2 per barrel since 15 May.

This government measure follows the price increases announced at the beginning of last week by various Middle East producer countries. It is aimed mainly at harmonizing the selling price within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC.

ZAIRE

PARIS TALKS ON ZAIRIAN ECONOMY TERMED SUCCESSFUL

AB301915 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1005 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Paris, 30 May (AZAP)--On Thursday evening, the Zairian general commissioner for planning said that the World Bank-sponsored meeting of the consultative group for Zaire held in Paris on Wednesday and Thursday was successful. In fact, Citizen Bokana Wondangela indicated in a press conference that the members of the consultative group had supported the 3-year plan (1980-82) which was presented by the Zairian delegation.

The final communique drawn up at the end of the meeting stressed the need for new appropriate aid in order to back the efforts of the executive council.

The triennial plan, which is the third part of the Mobuto plan, aims at restoring the vital sectors of economy, agriculture, mines, transport and energy. It is to complete the first two parts which were to help reorganize public administration, especially at the level of the Bank of Zaire, and finance, and to stabilize the country's financial and economic situation.

According to the general commissioner, the third stage should help the Zairian economy recover within 3 years. He appealed to the private sector and the public sector. Citizen Bokana indicated that the triennial plan includes 6.7 billion zaires ($2.2 billion) for the public sector, which should represent approximately 1/4 of the investments. Half of this amount is to be financed by foreign aid or loans. Forty two percent of the investments will go to transport, 32 percent to energy, 22 percent to mines and 4 percent to agriculture.

The consultative group commended the executive council's efforts to reestablish internal and external financial equilibirum and to improve the mobilization and utilization of resources. The council admitted that the process of economic adaptation requires increased foreign assistance on concessionary terms, in particular substantial support for the balance of payments, in addition to the rescheduling of the national debt.

The main Western countries and international financial institutions such as the African Development Bank, Arab Development Bank, the International Finance Corporation (a group of the World Bank), the European Investment Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Development Fund were represented in this fourth meeting of the consultative group.

BRIEFS

FRG GRANT TO ZAIRE--Kinshasa, 22 May (AZAP)--The Federal Republic of Germany has just awarded a grant of DM 20.0 million to Zaire to finance a roads maintenance program in the Kivu region. According to the roads authorities, part of this sum will be used to pay for material required for the program in foreign exchange. The Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau, a West German Government bank which is interested in the program will make the payments, after approving them in accordance with the clauses and conditions of the grant agreement. [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1340 GMT 22 May 80 AB]

FAO AID TO ZAIRE--Kinshasa, 22 May (AZAP)--The FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization] is to finance two technical assistance projects in the agricultural and rural development sectors. The national office for the promotion of foodstuffs (ONPV) will benefit from the first project sponsored by the FAO which will take 3 years to implement. The UN Development Program (UNDP) will contribute $1,083,690 while the Executive Council will contribute 319,220 zaires. The project is expected to assist in the establishment of commercial organs to catalogue the existing market structure and to draw up a marketing policy which will lead to the establishment of a national price policy. In the second project, the commissariat general of plans is cooperating with the FAO to back the efforts of the Executive Council in evaluating and formulating development prospects in agriculture, fishing and forestry. According to UNDP estimates, this cooperation is valued at $120,000. [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1330 GMT 22 May 80 AB]

NEW TOGOLESE AMBASSADOR--Kinshasa, 22 May (AZAP)--The first state commissioner, Citizen Bo-Boliko Lokonga Monse Mihomo, this morning received in his office, the new Togolese ambassador to Zaire, Mr Mama Gnofam, who paid a courtesy call on him after presenting his credentials to the founding president of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko. Mr Gnofam has promised to do his best in order to strengthen the relations between Zaire and Togo. [Excerpt] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1415 GMT 22 May 80 AB]

LIBERIA

U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AB022048 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] [Words indistinct] The United States will continue its traditional interest in and support for Liberia. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Moose arrived in Monrovia last night to explore possibilities of strengthening relations between Liberia and the United States. Mr Moose told newsmen at Roberts International Airport that America wanted to continue its close cooperation with and support for Liberia, as it had done for over 100 years. He said the United States recognizes that Liberia was passing through a difficult period and believes that a frank talk between friends at this time could be mutually beneficial. Mr Moose also said his mission would acquaint itself with the Liberian revolution and its goals and seek further possible cooperation between the two governments and peoples. He said he looked forward to an extensive exchange of views and a fruitful and successful visit.

COMMENTARY NOTES ECONOMIC, EXTERNAL CHALLENGES

AB311110 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 30 May 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Citizens of Liberia: it has become quite clear that the responsibility we have to face as a people, as a nation, has indeed become bigger, much bigger indeed than ever before. The government started off after 12 April with only $5 million to carry on with the operations of the entire country. There has been very little guarantee for the continuous and sufficient supply of certain basic commodities like rice and gasoline.

After 12 April expectations have become very high. The very act of the revolution makes people expect everything good to happen. Education of our (?children), for instance, are preoccupied now in arousing students throughout the country to approach their problems through dialogue and not destruction. [sentence as heard] Everyone is seeking jobs more vigorously than ever before, and certainly this is natural and legitimate. All of these things are happening in Liberia today.

On the outside and right here in Africa, certain governments which have become nervously concerned about 12 April in Liberia are making all efforts to frustrate the Liberian nation, even though these governments cannot find any backing by law or charter provisions for their diplomatic and political intrigues and machinations. It is an open secret that many things are happening in Africa today which tend to force the application of Liberia's 12 April. Perhaps those who mastermind these conditions in these countries are the ones very concerned about Liberia's internal affairs. This attitude toward Liberia is one of the new challenges.

On the investment side, while a number of investors have indicated the desire of continuing or coming to Liberia, there is news that some of them from the past have been studying ways of developing a negative atmosphere for Liberia's international transactions. This is the detail of the responsibility, the big responsibility, which every Liberian will have to face squarely.

If we have never been patriotic, this certainly is the time. If we have never sacrificed for the common good before, this certainly is the time. This is not time to fold our hands and look up only to government. We must express ourselves not only through words but through labor, hard work. It is like Liberia has just gotten her independence.

Perhaps the present generation may not fully enjoy the fruits of hard work in the new Liberia today, but if our children and their children must enjoy, we have to be willing to sacrifice ourselves. A precedent has indeed been set in this country. A yardstick has been provided by which we can measure our individual performances.

As Liberia experiences what seems to be serious problems at this early stage of this new era, it is only through good citizenship and concern for one another that we can see clearly through the future. There is no need to say today that the immediate future of this country depends on how the Liberian people are realistically willing to look at problems as they are, and deal with them as they are. Like in old Roman history, the die is cast and the challenge is ours.

FIREARMS SEIZED IN CONSIGNMENT OF GOODS IN MONROVIA

AB020720 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Firearms have been discovered in a consignment of goods at the (?sea port) here in Monrovia by the port authorities, according to yesterday's issue of the Sunday PEOPLE'S newspaper, quoting sources close to the national port authority. The firearms, including a five repeat [as heard] automatic rifle, were shipped in the country under the orders of a reputable company without notice of the Liberian Government. The name of the company is not yet known, but the paper alleged that some Lebanese businessmen and their Liberian counterparts were believed to be behind the deal. The paper said that the weapons were immediately seized upon arrival and that thorough investigation is continuing into the case.

NIGERIA

BULGARIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN NIGERIA

AB021732 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] An economic delegation from Bulgaria arrived in Lagos today for a 4-day visit to Nigeria. The 25-member team, which is headed by the country's president of the Industrial Economic association, Mr (Ofgan Denov), was met at the airport by the minister of national planning, Mrs Adenike Oyagbola. The delegation is expected to hold bilateral talks with the federal government. It has already left for a 1-day visit to Bauchi State.

SIERRA LEONE

STEVENS PRAISES NORMALIZATION OF SUDAN-ETHIOPIA TIES

AB030801 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] President Siaka Stevens has said that the normalization of relations between Ethiopia and Sudan can only be a source of pride and inspiration to us in Africa. In identical messages to President Ja'far Numayri of Sudan and the Ethiopian head of state, Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, President Stevens congratulated the two leaders on their inspiring display of African brotherhood and hoped relations between the two countries will continue to improve for the mutual benefit of the peoples of Sudan and Ethiopia and Africa as a whole. President Stevens was commenting on the recent visit by Colonel Mengistu to Sudan last week which preceded a visit by the first vice president of Sudan to Ethiopia and the meeting of the Joint Ministerial Commission in Khartoum. President Stevens described it as a singular attestation of the ability and desire of African states to restore and maintain normal relations between themselves.

UPPER VOLTA

LAMIZANA COMMENTS ON LOME SUMMIT, LIBERIAN REGIME

AB302115 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpts] The head of state, Gen Sangoule Lamizana, who returned to Ouagadougou this morning from Lome, where he took part in the ECOWAS fifth summit meeting, has sent a message of gratitude to his Togolese counterpart, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema. Upon his arrival this morning in Ouagadougou, the head of state, who was answering questions from our colleague Sekou Ouedraogo remarked on the deliberations of the ECOWAS summit. [begin recording]

[Question] Mr President, you are just back from Lome where you took part in the fifth ECOWAS conference. You know very well that at the moment, it is regional groupings which can serve as means of economic development for our respective countries. ECOWAS has obviously passed over to an active phase, that is to say, the groping in the dark is almost over and it is necessary to advance as rapidly as possible in the process which will activate the economic and social development of our respective countries. Thus, a certain number of decisions have been taken, such as the liberalization of our products--which will take place next year. We also talked about the security of the subregion, and you know that I had to repeat over and over again that it is futile to invest if that investment could be compromised by any unfortunate action. Therefore, this question was on the agenda, and then (?you know) this kind of problem is quite complicated and it needs preliminary study and this will be done in the coming months and will be submitted to the heads of state for their examination so that decisions can be taken in this respect.

This is roughly what has been done and I can therefore say that the subregion of West Africa is rediscovering itself and it is evident that it is trying to devote itself more to the burning economic questions.

[Question] The nonaggression pact of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] and the defense pact of ECOWAS are faced with obstacles. Could you explain to us, Mr president, the reasons for the slowness of the implementation of these defense systems?

[Answer] Exactly, I say there are difficulties. Surely there are difficulties which are not unsurmountable. In the first place, since it is a team effort, I think all our countries, you know, have to agree on the principle of collective defense of the subregion. Once everyone agrees, there is no problem. The means, the technical aspects of the matter then have to be examined, because before we embark on anything whatever, we have to know where we are heading to. Thus, it is these technical studies which will follow, and of course, financial studies too because this is important, everything must be well drawn out. Even if difficulties are being encountered at the level of the CEAO, it is mainly due to uncompleted technical studies.

All these will operate together. Whether it be CEAO defense pact or ECOWAS defense pact, it still holds. Since Ghana, which is next door to us, and Togo, for instance, do not form part of the CEAO but they perfectly agree with what we have achieved at the level of the CEAO, with respect to the question of defense both groups are complementary. Studies will be undertaken not only by the ministers of defense and the chiefs of staff of the armed forces of our respective countries, but at the same time by the ministers of foreign affairs and the political sector which is essential for the (?drawing up) of such a structure.

[Question] Last question. Mr President, Liberia was not admitted at the first OAU economic summit held in Lagos, and we also know that Liberia was also debarred from the fifth ECOWAS summit held at Lome. I would now like to know our country's stand with respect to the participation of Liberia in international and inter-African (?associations).

[Answer] Liberia as a country has not been put into question. I would even say that the ministers [words indistinct] (?and finance) of Liberia participated in the ministerial deliberations. But we wanted, unanimously, to make the new authorities of Liberia wait, because what has just been done in Liberia is [word indistinct] or better still goes beyond the limits of accepted morals, but everything will be normalized in the course of time. Moreover, a certain number of countries has been chosen to study the problem together with the new Liberian authorities of the [word indistinct]. That is, to say what has gone wrong now in order that there be some (?understanding among) the countries, because whatever happens in Africa concerns everybody.

BRIEFS

FRENCH AID TO MALI--Bamako, 28 May (AFP)--Six agreements, for a total of 1.32 billion Malian francs (FF 13 million), were signed Tuesday in Bamako by Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, Mali's minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation and Gerard Serre, ambassador of France. The first agreement (330 million Malian francs) is in connection with the realization of the Costes Canal of the Office du Niger, Mali's largest agro-industrial complex. The second agreement allocates 250 million Malian francs for the intensification of corn cultivation in the southern part of Mali. The third agreement (165 million Malian francs) concerns the financing of an agricultural perimeter and a training program, the realization of which is tied to the realization of the Selingue Dam. The fourth agreement concerns the financing of a stockbreeding project in the Kayes-Nara Zone (Sahel). It involves a French subsidy of 250 million Malian francs. The fifth and sixth agreements concern French participation in two gold and diamond corporations, joint Franco-Malian ventures established to promote mineral exploration in the western part of Mali. [Paris AFP in French 1106 GMT 28 May 80 AB]

NEW NIGERIAN HYDROELECTRIC STATION--In the Cross River State a hydroelectric power station is to be built at Ikom with federal funds. The minister of mines and power, Alhaji Ibrahim Mohamed Hassan, told newsmen in Calabar that the station would have capacity for 400 megawatts. It will enable adequate power to be generated for private and industrial purposes to all parts of the state as well as help to boost electricity supply in the country. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 19 May 80 AB]

ANGOLA

FRG'S KROETZ ARRIVES; TO HOLD TALKS WITH MPLA OFFICIALS

AB021224 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Mr Wolfgang Kroetz, member of the West German Social Democratic Party, SPD, arrived in the Angolan capital last night. He will have talks with officials of the MPLA-Workers Party.

Mr Wolfgang Kroetz was welcomed at the airport by the secretary of the Central Committee for the institution of the people's power, Bernardo de Sousa; the secretary of the Central Committee for health and social affairs, (Menge de Carvalho); and by the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Angola, Dr Hans Joachim Guenter.

Addressing newsmen upon his arrival, Mr Wolfgang Kroetz stated that his visit is aimed at strengthening bilateral relations, which he described as traditional, between the SPD and the MPLA-Workers Party.

Questioned on the stand of the Federal Republic of Germany on the constant aggressions perpetrated against Angola by the forces of racist South Africa, Mr Wolfgang Kroetz declared that the settlement of the Namibian issue was in the interest of the People's Republic of Angola. Such a settlement, he said, must be within the framework of the UN proposals, which provide for the immediate withdrawal of South African troops and the holding of fair and democratic elections in order to establish a democratic government in Namibia.

CONGOLESE MINES, ENERGY MINISTER ARRIVES

LD030828 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 3 Jun 80 EA

[Summary] Rodolphe Adada, minister of mines and energy of the People's Republic of the Congo, arrived in Luanda yesterday evening at the invitation of Angolan Petroleum Minister de Morais. He said that his visit is being made within the framework of the activities of the Congolese Workers Party and of the MPLA-Labor Party, on the complementing of the two revolutions and in the important field of the economy of our two countries, namely the question of hydrocarbons.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION OF PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD311740 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 31 May 80 EA

[Text] The extraordinary session of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party, held in Luanda under the chairmanship of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and of the republic, and commander in chief of FAPLA, ended at Futungo de Belas in Luanda yesterday. Comrade Maria Mambo Cafe, member of the party Central Committee, read the final resolution at the end of the session:

[Begin Cafe recording] Resolution: At its extraordinary session held from 28 to 30 May, 1980 under the chairmanship of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party, after extensive and exhaustive study of the country's economic and financial situation, with the participation of ministers of planning, agriculture, foreign trade finance, petroleum, transport and communications, fisheries, construction and housing , labor and social security, home trade, and the deputy minister of industry and power and the governor of the National Bank of Angola, the following was established:

A. That the worrisome economic and financial situation of the country is due fundamentally to the drop in production and productivity--including other factors of a structural and organizational nature--as well as to the effects of the general capitalist crisis and continued South African acts of aggression, of which the country is a victim.

B. That the poor performance of some sectors of the state apparatus has contributed greatly to the existence of this situation.

2. [As heard]. For the above-stated reasons, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party, having approved the document drafted by the Departments of Economic Development and Planning, Agriculture, (?Cattle Raising), Fisheries, and of the State Financial Control, has decided to take the following actions:

A. To charge the executive organs of the Central Committee with the task of revising the structures of government [estruturas do governo] and carrying out the necessary amendments imposed on it by the present economic and financial situation, in conformity with observations made in the course of the debate.

B. To call for the practical implementation of the guidelines laid down in the Political Bureau's declaration on 1 May and the speech made by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the same date.

C. To give priority support to the rural (?areas) by drafting a detailed program catering for the main problems of the people in the countryside in order to raise their standard of living.

D. To charge the government with the task of studying ways of supporting and encouraging private and individual initiatives in the economic field, namely in the sectors of cattle raising, domestic trade and industry and services, in conformity with the guidelines laid down by our late Comrade President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto.

E. To charge the government to take urgent measures aimed at normalizing supplies to the people and to the economic and social sectors. For this, the Ministries of Home Trade, Health, Industry and Power must draft and submit plans of anticipated imports of essential products for the period up to 31 July 1980, while the Ministry of Foreign Trade must be charged with (?trade dealings) up to (?30) September 1980.

F. To recommend to the government the reactivation of production farms, for the education and rehabilitation of compatriots who carry out acts of sabotage and destroy state property, namely the [word indistinct] as well as all those who deliberately oppose or hinder the guidelines drawn up for the development of the production process.

3. Despite the shortcomings observed in the field of production and at the general planning level, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party has registered as a positive factor the full employment of the majority of workers, despite the existing difficult living conditions.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Luanda, 30 May 1980, year of the party's first extraordinary congress and of the creation of the People's Assembly.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party.

BOTSWANA

CURRENCY TO BE PEGGED TO SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS

LD011346 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] The Government of Botswana has announced that as from tomorrow the country's currency, the pula, will no longer be pegged to the American dollar. Instead it will be valued against the 16 currencies that constitute the special drawing rights for the International Monetary Fund as well as the South African rand. The statement issued in Gabarone points out that this does not mean that the pula has been devalued or revalued.

MOZAMBIQUE

RADIO FREE AFRICA BELIEVED MOVED TO SOUTH AFRICA

LD311032 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 31 May 80 p 6

[By staff correspondent in Salisbury]

[Text] Radio Free Africa, voice of a movement in Mozambique opposed to the FRELIMO Government, is believed to be now operating from South Africa, new patron of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

Before Mr Mugabe came to power in Zimbabwe, the radio station broadcast from Gwelo in the Rhodesian midlands. During the governments of Mr Ian Smith and Bishop Mozorewa, the MNR had become a useful weapon against President Machel of Mozambique, whose government provided political backing and bases for Mr Mugabe's guerrillas.

From its new station Radio Free Africa broadcasts propaganda, news of the MNR's activities, and coded messages to its military commanders in Mozambique.

The MNR was formed in 1976 by dissident FRELIMO guerrillas and blacks who had fought in the Portuguese Army in colonial days. It included the tough "Flechas"--the arrows--a commando unit.

The aim was to overthrow President Machel's Marxist government, but MNR propaganda was more anti-FRELIMO than anti-communist.

Operating in the central provinces, mainly around the port of Beira, the movement attacked strategic installations, including the Beira oil refinery and a power station near the port.

The movement appears to have a policy of attacking foreigners working for the Mozambique administration, and during the past two years was held responsible for the killing of five Russians, two Bulgarians, a Belgian couple, and a Tanzanian army officer.

The military commander of the MNR, Andrea Matsangai, was killed in the Gorongoza Hills west of Beira in a clash with Mozambique troops last September. In his memory, the resistance movement still calls itself the "Andrea Group."

According to travellers from Mozambique, there has been ferocious fighting between government troops and the rebels in several areas during the past two weeks.

The small town of Espungabera, near the south-eastern Zimbabwean border, was razed to the ground during several days of fighting and hundreds of refugees have crossed the border into Zimbabwe as a result of the conflict.

VOICE OF FREE AFRICA CRITICIZES ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE

LD301532 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 0400 GMT 30 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Zimbabwean prime minister has accused the Mozambique resistance of hiding in and using the former Rhodesian territory and officially declared that he is sending troops to the border in order to aid the communist Samora Machel to put an end to the armed rebellion against Machelism.

This statement by Robert Mugabe on the dispatch of troops to control the border does not disturb us, as we do not have a base in Zimbabwe. However, we do not believe that Mr Mugabe's army will refrain from crossing the Mozambique border to reinforce Samora Machel's defeated troops (?in an attempt) to restore communications between Salisbury and Beira.

The main theme of the Lusaka economic summit was the movement of Ziarean, Zambian, Zimbabwean and Botswana exports through Mozambique ports. But the economic routes they rely on for the transport of these goods have been cut by the armed revolt of the people of Mozambique against Samora Machel's communist oppression. This is the reason that Zimbabwe wants to intervene in Mozambique--in order to protect its own interests. Countries govern on interests and Mr Mugabe's interests are over and above the reasons of the people of Mozambique in their revolt against a regime of concentration camps, indiscriminate prisons, suppression of liberty and human rights, hunger and misery.

Mr Mugabe stressed the above stated reasons in his fight against Ian Smith's minority and racist government. But since he now has his own interests he forgets the ideals and even the just cause of other peoples. Mr Mugabe knows very well that the Mozambique National Resistance [RNM] has no base in Zimbabwe, nor does it get aid from there. The RNM used Rhodesia for the shipment of material to consolidate its struggle, but since the beginning of 1979 the RNM's forces have depended entirely on materiel captured from the FRELIMO troops.

From 1977, the RNM's forces could have won the war, but Ian Smith's fascist minority agents always created difficulties in aiding the resistance. Ian Smith's agents never agreed that Commander Andre Matade should receive all the materiel necessary to strengthen the armed struggle. (?Thousands) of volunteers were not, in the first years, allowed to become members of the resistance.

Ian Smith's agents stole weapons offered to the resistance and armed puppet groups with them. Ian Smith's agents have always tried to delay the process of the resistance's politico-military front, banning the entry into Rhodesia of Mozambican refugees wishing to engage themselves in the struggle against Samora Machel.

Ian Smith's agents have always tried to maneuver and manipulate the fundamentals of the RNM in order to protect Rhodesian interests and this was the main cause for the retardation of our revolution. We could already have been in Maputo if we had not been constantly betrayed by Ian Smith's agents.

[Words indistinct] and commander (Afonso Djakama), the present chief commander of the resistance, who knows perfectly well the maneuvers used by the Smith agents to divide the resistance, Rhodesian colonialism [words indistinct] trying to organize its puppets. It was commander (Afonso Djakama) who most strongly opposed these maneuvers by Ian Smith's agents and today the RNM cannot allow the Ian Smith agents to (?continue creating) intrigue in order to maintain [words indistinct].

Nobody can forget that Gen Peter Walls and [name indistinct] went to Maputo in February this year, before the independence of Zimbabwe, to assure Samora Machel that they would not allow any more aid to the RNM through Zimbabwe. General Walls and [name indistinct], the Rhodesian chief of security services, went to Maputo in February to sign a document betraying the RNM.

Today we talk of this betrayal to impress it upon Mr Robert Mugabe that the resistance (?did not have maximum support from Zimbabwe) and that it sustains the armed struggle with materiel captured from the Machelist troops, without the need for (?foreign support). It will be pointed out that even [words indistinct] that the resistance commanders tried to (?sell) abroad to obtain funds was stolen by Ian Smith's agents who also stole over $5 million from the funds received by the resistance from (?friendly) countries. [passage indistinct] Today, Ian Smith's agents can no longer interfere in the affairs of the resistance. Today Ian Smith's agents can only slander us. Mr Robert Mugabe, who has Ian Smith's agents in his government alleges that the resistance has a base in Zimbabwe. This is absolutely false.

We have all already understood that Mr Mugabe is trying to find excuses to send his troops into Mozambique and take possession of the port of Beira, thus enabling Zimbabwe to have access to the sea, to facilitate its exports. What Mr Mugabe wants is to occupy the provinces of Manica and Sofala with his white forces, taking advantage of the defeats being suffered by the Machelist troops. Ian Smith's agents were unable to achieve this objective nor will Mr Robert Mugabe, because the head of the RNM is Commander (Afonso Djakama), who leads forces which are capable of defeating Mugabe's (?army) [words indistinct].

Mr Mugabe alleges that the resistance has a base in and support from South Africa. Mr Mugabe is certainly not aware that hundreds of Mozambicans have been arrested in South Africa when running away from Mozambique through South Africa, in an attempt to join the resistance. A large number of these Mozambicans were at one time jailed by FRELIMO. Mr Mugabe should have argued that if South Africa wanted to help the resistance it would have done so from the beginning [words indistinct].

Mr Mugabe knows that the South African Government also has its interests, just like Mr Mugabe. The South African interest is the port of Maputo [words indistinct] Samora Machel. The behavior of the South African Government is the same as the attitude of Mr Robert Mugabe's government. Neither South Africa nor Mr Mugabe are interested in the oppression and misery now being experienced by the Mozambique people. The South African Government and Mr Mugabe's government are only interested in trade and [words indistinct].

SOUTH AFRICA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON OIL PLANT EXPLOSIONS

Terrorists Blamed

OW020510 Hong Kong AFP in English 0500 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Sasolburg, South Africa, June 2 (AFP)--A top government official said today that "terrorists" had been responsible for blowing up sections of South Africa's biggest petrochemical complex here and a smaller one in the eastern Transvaal Sunday night.

Joe Steegman, director-general of the South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation (SASOL), said the simultaneous attacks had been "well planned" and that there was "little doubt it is the work of terrorists."

Four oil storage tanks were set on fire and destroyed at the strategically vital, multi-million dollar SASOL-1 Oil-From-Coal Transformation Plant and three at the Natreef oil refinery here, some 100 km (60 miles) southwest of Johannesburg.

A second transformation plant, known as SASOL-2, being built at Secunda, 200 kms (125 miles) away in the eastern Transvaal, was damaged by a blast but officials said there was no fire.

The SASOL plants are the key to attempts by South Africa, which has no oil deposits of it its own, to reduce its dependence on a world hostile to it.

If confirmed as the work of nationalist guerrillas, the attacks are the most important strikes in 20 years at South Africa's apartheid regime by its internal opponents.

According to observers, only the banned African National Congress (ANC) has the resources to mount such an operation among the opposition.

A security guard was reportedly wounded by a bullet during the attack at SASOL-1. Troops and civil defence commandos took up positions around the installations after the attacks, but no arrests were reported. Firemen from seven towns, including Johannesburg, were summoned to deal with the fire at SASOL-1.

Mr Steegman said production would not be affected at SASOL-1, and SASOL-2 would still come into operation as planned in 1982.

ANC Takes Credit

WA021140 London REUTER in English 1127 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] London, 2 June, REUTER--The African National Congress claimed responsibility today for explosions at secret oil-from-coal refining plants in South Africa.

"The ANC was involved in these explosions. It is part and parcel of the general offensive of our movement," Francis Meli, the ANC spokesman in London, said. He said a full statement was being prepared at the ANC's headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia.

The ANC, an organization banned in South Africa, has pledged to overthrow the government there by force.

Armed saboteurs last night blew up fuel tanks in virtually simultaneous raids at three major plants.

ANC, Communists Blamed

LD030904 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The South African minister of police, Mr Le Grange, says the sabotage at the SASOL plant was the work of the South African National Congress, supported by the South African Communist Party. In a statement released in Cape Town, Mr Le Grange said that three unexploded bombs had been discovered at the SASOL recruitment office in Springs. They had been rendered harmless. This had also been the work of the ANC. Mr Le Grange said the South African police had determined that the explosions were the work of the ANC before the ANC had issued a statement in London claiming responsibility for the blast.

For some time the police had known that terrorist infiltrators had been receiving specific instructions from a South African communist, Joe Slovo, in Maputo in Mozambique. The placing of Joe Slovo in Maputo had been a well-planned move by the South African Communist Party and the ANC, so that he would be as close to South Africa as possible and could easily control and train terrorists who were to be sent into the country. He was also more readily accessible for spies returning from South Africa and could coordinate action against the country.

Mr Le Grange said it was equally well known that the Russian ambassador in Lusaka, Mr Solodovnikov, played an important role in the planning of ANC and communist strategy. It was no secret that the South African ANC was regarded and supported by the Kremlin as the only so-called true liberation organization and the Kremlin expected results. Mr Le Grange said his government maintained that countries accomodating terrorists and allowing their countries to be used for the launching of attacks had to realize the risk of such action.

ZIMBABWE

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR VISIT TO PRC

LD311104 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 31 May 80 CA

[Text] IANA [INTER-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY] says the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Muzenda, left Salisbury last night for Blantyre, Malawi, en route to Beijing. The agency did not state the duration of Comrade Muzenda's visit.

GOVERNMENT TO ASK FOR BRITISH MILITARY INSTRUCTORS

LD311100 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 30 May 80 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, announced today that the Joint Military High Command is working enthusiastically towards an end-of-the-year deadline for the formation of a new national army. Speaking during question time in the House of Assembly today Comrade Mugabe said: We have enemies who are working just now against us and unless they cease their operations we cannot become complacent. He disclosed today that more British instructors are being requested to come and assist in the ironing out of difficulties in the integration exercises currently under way at Llewellin barracks and at Balla Balla. These difficulties, he added, are problems of attitude. Comrade Mugabe said that about 34,000 guerrillas are at present gathered in the assembly areas established during the ceasefire. He denied a suggestion that up to half of these are semi-trained guerrillas--those usually referred to as Mujibhas.